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(54) Title: PLASMID VECTORS FOR TRANSFORMATION OF FILAMENTOUS FUNGI

(57) Abstract: The invention relates to novel plasmid vectors for transformation of filamentous fungi and to a method of modifiying the genome of filamentous fungi based on these vectors. The invention furthermore relates to the modification of a specific gene via the process of homologous recombination, to recombinant expression of foreign genes in filamentous fungi and to new selection markers for detecting successfull transfer of the target gene in filamentous fungi.

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Plasmid vectors for transformation of filamentous fungi

Description

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The invention relates to novel plasmid vectors for transformation of filamentous fungi and to a method of modifiying the genome of filamentous fungi based on these vectors. The invention furthermore relates to the modification of a specific gene via the process of homologous recombination, to recombinant expression of foreign genes in filamentous fungi and to new selection markers for detecting the successful transfer of the target gene in filamentous fungi.

- 15 One method currently used for transformation of filamentous fungi is random mutagenesis based on transposons insertion, a method also known for plant transformation (WO 01/38509). This method allows the genomes of several species such as Magnaporthe grisea to be studied (for examples WO 00/55346; WO 00/56902). However, this strategy requires a big effort in terms of bioinformatic tools and molecular biology to localise precisely the insertion in the genome.
- Alternatively, known transformation methods are based on targeted 25 integration. Targeted transformation of fungi can be carried out either by offering a knock-out cassette with a marker-gene flanked by two homologous sequences (Aronson et al, 1994, Mol. Gen. Genet. 242: 490-494; Royer et al, 1999, Fungal Genetics and Biology 28: 68-78; Schaefer, 2001, Current Opinion in Plant Bio-30 logy 4: 143-150) or by quoting a plasmid with the marker gene in the neighburship of a homologous sequence (Shortle et al., 1982, Science 217: 371-373; Bird and Bradshaw, 1997, Mol Gen Genet. 255: 219-225; Feng et al., 2001, Infection and Immunity 69 (3): 1781-1794; Schaefer, 2001, Current Opinion in Plant Biology 4: 35 143-150). Both procedures are in principle attractive methods to study the gene function, but they have the disadvantage of a high frequency of integration at ectopic sites by illegitimate recombination. The gene targeting efficiency (gene targeting / gene targeting + illegitimate recombination) is 95% for S. cerevisiae, 40 10-90% for S. pombe, 5-75% for Aspergillus nidulans and 1-30% for Neuropsora crassa using a size of homology of 2-9 Kb (Schaefer, 2001, Current Opinion in Plant Biology 4: 143-150). Especially for

filamentous fungi this side effect is quite high, if conventional

plasmid vectors are used.

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In addition, the efficiency of the gene targeting increases if the length of homologous recombination region is increased (Schaefer, 2001, Current Opinion in Plant Biology 4: 143-150). Thus, plasmid vectors currently used comprise gene fragments of the gene to be knocked out of a size of at least 2000bp as indicated above. The overall size of these plasmid vectors is at least 8000bp (P. J. Punt et. al., 1992, Methods in Enzymology, vol.216, pp 447-457; ; Schaefer, 2001, Current Opinion in Plant Biology 4: 143-150). Since transformation efficiency decreases with the increase of the plasmid vector size, transformation efficiency is unsatisfactury giving rise to long times until positive clones can be identified. This is an obstacle especially to large scale genomic analysis projects or recombinant expression.

15 Furthermore, currently used plasmid vectors contain many unique restriction sites, causing difficulties in construction of the knock-out (KO-) plasmids and the transformation process. The efficiency of homologous recombination is improved when the KO-plasmid is digested with a restriction enzyme presenting a unique site in the middle of a DNA fragment homologous to the targeted gene. The presence of high amounts of restriction sites especially unique ones in the plasmid backbone decreases the chance of finding a natural restriction site in the appropriate location of the targeted DNA fragment. This problem is usually overcome by modification of the targeted DNA fragment requiring several cloning steps and additional manipulation in terms of molecular biology, which is a disadvantageous and time consuming methology.

Integration of recombinant gen by homolgous recombination in 30 fungi is also a tool to identify gene functions for essential genes: the biochemical characterization of an essential gene cannot be studied by classical knock-out strategy since the mutants carrying a disruption of such a gene are not viable. One way to overexpress such a gene overcomes the problem when a typical phe-35 notype can be assigned to the mutant that overexpresses the gene. Another approach can be to regulate the gene expression by an inducible promoter sequence so that the gene could be expressed or repressed when needed and consequently permits viable mutants to be isolated. As mentioned above, these approaches require at 40 least several thousand bp of the nucleic acid sequence to be studied that need to be integrated in the genome of the fungi together with a plasmid vector comprising the different parts of the nucleic acid sequence. In addition, if the recombinant DNA is integrated at an ectopic site, the identification of the mutant 45 strains becomes more complicated and the position of the integration in the genome may influence the level of expression of the

recombinant protein. Taking the aforesaid into consideration,

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currently existing plasmid vectors currently used for transformation of filamentous fungi exhibit a lot of disadvantages and are neither suitable for large scale analysis e.g. in functional genomic studies nor convenient for recombinant expression in a filamentous fungi. Additionally, there is a constant need for new selection markers facilitating the selection process.

Thus, object of the present invention was to develop tools for targeted transformation of filamentous fungi that overcome the 10 disadvantages of the state of the art like plasmid vectors suitable for functional genomic studies and recombinant expression and new selection markers.

We have found that the object of the invention is achieved by 15 construction of a plasmid vector for targeted transformation of filamentous fungi comprising

a) an origin of replication for a host organism not originating from the filamentous fungi to be transformed;

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- b) a selection marker for a host organism not originating from the filamentous fungi to be transformed;
- c) a promotor facilitating recombinant expression in filamentous fungi that is functionally linked to the coding region of the hygromycin resistance gene which is functionally linked to a terminator which facilitates transcription termination in filamentous fungi;
- 30 wherein the overall size of the elements a), b) and c) does not exceed 4500 bp; and
- d) a nucleic acid sequence, which is homologous to nucleic acid sequences of the filamentous fungi to be transformed and
   35 makes homologous recombination in the filamentous fungi to be transformed possible.

The term overall size of the elements a), b) and c) designates the combination of the essential elements of the expression vector without the nucleic acid sequence d).

The overall size of the elements a), b) and c) does not exceed 4500 bp, preferaby 4100 bp, more preferably 3700 bp.

45 In addition to the nucleic acid elements a), b), c) and d), the plasmid vector optionally comprises a cloning site containing rare restriction sites or a TA-cloning site by which further nu-

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cleic acid sequences can be cloned easily into the plasmid vector. A TA-cloning site comprises thymidine residues linked onto the 3'-ends of linearized plasmid DNA, which would allow some annealing to occur between the vector and the A-tailed PCR product to be ligated. This process is called TA cloning. Preferably, the vector is modified in such a way that there are only few unique restriction sites left enabling the digestion by commercially available restriction enzymes of the homologous sequence of the targeted gene prior to the transformation.

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Filamentous fungi that can be transformed with the vectors of the present invention are non-phytopathogenic filamentous fungi e.g. Neurospora species like Neurospora crassa and phytopathogenic filamentous fungi the phytopathogenic filamentous fungi 15 preferred. Examples of other non-pythopathogenic filamentous fungi are Aspergillus species such as Aspergillus parasiticus, Aspergillus nidulans, Aspergillus niger and Wagiella such as Wangiella dermatidis. Preferred phytopathogenic filamentous fungi are selected from the group consisting of the genera Alternaria, 20 Podosphaera, Sclerotinia, Physalospora, Botrytis, Corynespora; Colletotrichum; Diplocarpon; Elsinoe; Diaporthe; Sphaerotheca; Cinula, Cercospora; Erysiphe; Sphaerotheca; Leveillula; Mycosphaerella; Phyllactinia; Gloesporium; Gymnosporangium, Leptotthrydium, Podosphaera; Gloedes; Cladosporium; Phomopsis; Phytopora; 25 Phytophthora; Erysiphe; Fusarium; Verticillium; Glomerella; Drechslera; Bipolaris; Personospora; Phaeoisariopsis; Spaceloma; Pseudocercosporella; Pseudoperonospora; Puccinia; Typhula; Pyricularia; Rhizoctonia; Stachosporium; Uncinula; Ustilago; Gaeumannomyces and Fusarium, more preferred from the group consisting of 30 the genera and species Alternaria, Podosphaera, Sclerotinia, Physalospora such as Physalospora canker, Botrytis species such as Botrytis cinerea, Corynespora such as Corynespora melonis; Colletotrichum; Diplocarpon such as Diplocarpon rosae; Elsinoe such as Elsinoe fawcetti, Diaporthe such as Diaporthe citri; Sphaero-35 theca; Cinula such as Cinula neccata, Cercospora; Erysiphe such as Erysiphe cichoracearum and Erysiphe graminis; Sphaerotheca such as Sphaerotheca fuliginea; Leveillula such as Leveillula taurica; Mycosphaerella; Phyllactinia such as Phyllactinia kakicola; Gloesporium such as Gloesporium kaki; Gymnosporangium such as Gymnosporangium yamadae, Leptotthrydium such as Leptotthrydium pomi, Podosphaera such as Podosphaera leucotricha; Gloedes such as Gloedes pomigena; Cladosporium such as Cladosporium carpophilum; Phomopsis; Phytopora; Phytophthora such as Phytophthora infestans; Verticillium; Glomerella such as Glomerella cingulata; Drechslera; Bipolaris; Personospora; Phaeoisariopsis such as Phaeoisariopsis vitis; Spaceloma such as Spaceloma ampelina; Pseudocercosporella such as Pseudocercosporella herpotrichoides;

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Pseudoperonospora; Puccinia; Typhula; Pyricularia such as Pyricularia oryzae; Rhizoctonia; Stachosporium such as Stachosporium nodorum; Uncinula such as Uncinula necator; Ustilago; Gaeumannomyces species such as Gaeumannomyces graminis and Fusarium such 5 as Fusarium dimerium, Fusarium merismoides, Fusarium lateritium, Fusarium decemcellulare, Fusarium poae, Fusarium tricinctum, Fusarium sporotrichioides, Fusarium chlamydosporum, Fusarium moniliforme, Fusarium proliferatum, Fusarium anthophilum, Fusarium subglutinans, Fusarium nygamai, Fusarium oxysporum, Fusarium so-10 lani, Fusarium culmorum, Fusarium sambucinum, Fusarium crookwellense, Fusarium avenaceum ssp. avenaceum, Fusarium avenaceum ssp. aywerte, Fusarium avenaceum ssp. nurragi, Fusarium hetrosporum, Fusarium acuminatum ssp. acuminatum, Fusarium acuminatum ssp. armeniacum, Fusarium longipes, Fusarium compactum, Fusarium equi-15 seti, Fusarium scripi, Fusarium polyphialidicum, Fusarium semitectum and Fusarium beomiforme and especially preferred from the genera Fusarium such as Fusarium graminearum, most preferred from the group consisting of the genera and species Fusarium, rium dimerium, Fusarium merismoides, Fusarium lateritium, Fusa-20 rium decemcellulare, Fusarium poae, Fusarium tricinctum, Fusarium sporotrichioides, Fusarium chlamydosporum, Fusarium moniliforme, Fusarium proliferatum, Fusarium anthophilum, Fusarium subglutinans, Fusarium nygamai, Fusarium oxysporum, Fusarium solani, Fusarium culmorum, Fusarium sambucinum, Fusarium crookwellense, Fu-25 sarium avenaceum ssp. avenaceum, Fusarium avenaceum ssp. aywerte, Fusarium avenaceum ssp. nurragi, Fusarium hetrosporum, Fusarium acuminatum ssp. acuminatum, Fusarium acuminatum ssp. armeniacum, Fusarium longipes, Fusarium compactum, Fusarium equiseti, Fusarium scripi, Fusarium polyphialidicum, Fusarium semitectum and 30 Fusarium beomiforme wherein Fusarium graminearum is most preferred.

The host organism in which the origin of replication a) is functionally active essentially serves to construct and propagate the plasmid vector of the invention. The host organism must be genetically different from the filamentous fungi to be transformed, since replication of the plasmid vector should not take place in the filamentous fungi to be transformed but is desired in the host organism, due to the use of the origin of replication a).

Host organisms which may be used are all common microorganisms which can easily be manipulated by genetic engineering. Preferred host organisms are Gram-negative bacteria such as the genera Escherichia and Salmonella e.g. Escherichia coli and Salmonella thyplimurium or Gram-positive bacteria such as the genera Bacillus and Streptomyces, e.g. Bacillus subtilis and Streptomyces nidulans. Particularly preferred are gram-negative bacteria such as

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Escherichia, e.g. Escherichia coli.

Preferred origins of replication (ori) are the col El ori, the fl ori.

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The term "selection marker for a host organism" set forth in b)
means a gene or the expression product of the gene. Preferred
meanings are genes whose expression causes resistance of the host
organism to antibiotics, by preference resistance to kanamycin,
chloramphenicol, tetracycline, zeocin or ampicillin, and particularly preferred ampicillin and kanamycin.

In a preferred embodiment, the element a) of the plasmid vector according to the invention comprises a col E1 origin of replication and the ampicillin resistance gene as selection marker for the host organism.

The element c) is hereinbelow termed "hygromycin cassette". The coding region of the hygromycin resistance gene (hereinbelow termed "hygromycin gene") is known by the skilled artisan (Gritz L. and Davies J., 1983, Gene 25, 179-188, Kaster, K.R., Burgett S.G. and Ingolia T.D., 1984, Curr. Genet. 8,353-358) and has a length of 1026bp.

- Examples of suitable promotors to which the coding region of the hygromycin gene is functionally linked, are the GPD-1-, PX6-, TEF-, CUP1-, PGK-, GAP1-, TPI, PH05-, AOX1, GAL10/CYC-1, CYC1, OliC-, ADH-, TDH-, Kex2-, MFα-, or the NMT-promotor (Degryse et al., Yeast 1995 Jun 15; 11(7):629-40; Romanos et al. Yeast 1992 Jun;8(6):423-88; Benito et al. Eur. J. Plant Pathol. 104, 207-220 (1998); Cregg et al. Biotechnology (N Y) 1993 Aug;11(8):905-10; Luo X., Gene 1995 Sep 22;163(1):127-31; Nacken et al., Gene 1996 Oct 10;175(1-2):253-60; Turgeon et al., Mol Cell Biol 1987 Sep;7(9):3297-305), preferably the CYC1-, ADH-, TDH-, Kex2-, GPD-1-, PX6, TEF-, CUP1-, PGK-, GAP1-, TPI, PH05- or AOX1-promotor, more preferably the GPD-1-, PX6, TEF- or the CUP1-promotor, most preferably the GPD1 or the TEF-promotor.
- Examples of suitable terminators that are functionally linked to the coding region of the hygromycin gene are the AOX1-, nos-, PGK-, TrpC- or the CYC1-terminator (Degryse et al., Yeast 1995 Jun 15; 11(7):629-40; Brunelli et al. Yeast 1993 Dec9(12): 1309-18; Frisch et al., Plant Mol. Biol. 27 (2), 405-409 (1995); Scorer et al., Biotechnology (N.Y.) 12 (2), 181-184 (1994), Gen-bank acc. number Z46232; Punt et al., (1987) Gene 56 (1),

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117-124)), preferably the CYC1- or nos-terminator, more preferably the nos-terminator.

In a preferred embodiment, the hygromycin cassette comprises a 5 GPD-1 promotor functionally linked to the coding region of the hygromycin region which is functionally linked to the nos-terminator.

A functional linkage is understood to mean the sequential ar-10 rangement of promoter and coding sequence, of coding sequence and terminator or of promoter, coding sequence and terminator in such a manner that each of the regulatory elements can, upon expression of the coding sequence, fulfil its function for the recombinant expression of the nucleic acid sequence. Direct linkage in 15 the chemical sense is not necessarily required for this purpose. Preferred arrangements are those in which the hygromycin gene to be expressed recombinantly is positioned downstream of the sequence which acts as promoter, so that the two sequences are linked covalently to each other. The distance between the pro-20 moter sequence and the nucleic acid sequence to be expressed recombinantly is preferably less than 100 base pairs, especially preferably less than 50 base pairs, and very especially preferably less than 10 base pairs. The distance between the terminator sequence and the nucleic acid sequence to be expressed recombi-25 nantly is preferably less than 100 base pairs, especially preferably less than 50 base pairs, and very especially preferably less than 10 base pairs. However, further sequences which, for example, exert the function of a linker with certain restriction enzyme cleavage sites, or of a signal peptide, may also be posi-30 tioned between the two sequences.

These vectors are not only much more smaller than the currently used plasmid vectors, but also exhibit a high transformation efficiency. Surprisingly, a high transformation efficiency can be 35 gained even if small DNA-fragments of at least 300bp, preferably at least 400bp, more preferably at least 450bp, most preferably at least 500bp of the nucleic acid sequence d) to be analyzed are used. The average degree of illegitimate recombination is below 30%, preferably below 25%, more preferably 20% and most prefera-40 bly between 0 and 15%.

The nucleic acid sequence d) has a homology of at least 80% to the nucleic acid sequence of the filamentous fungi to be transformed, preferably at least 90%, more preferably at least 95% and 45 most preferably at least 100%.

In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence d) originates from a filamentous fungi and has a length of at least 300bp, preferably 400bp, more preferably at least 450bp, and most preferably at least 500bp. These lengths are suitable for functional genomic studies for which a high number of transformants is required. Also nucleic acid sequences exceeding 500bp can be used, e.g. for the purpose of recombinant expression.

If the nucleic acid sequence d) is to be expressed recombinantly

10 in the filamentous fungi, it can be functionally linked to a promotor e) and optionally to a terminator f).

Examples of suitable promotors e) are for example the AUG1-,
 GPD-1-, PX6-, TEF-, CUP1-, PGK-, GAP1-, TPI, PHO5-, AOX1,

15 GAL10/CYC-1, CYC1, OliC-, ADH-, TDH-, Kex2-, MFα- or the NMT-promotor or combinations of the aforementioned promotors (Degryse et
 al., Yeast 1995 Jun 15; 11(7):629-40; Romanos et al. Yeast 1992
 Jun;8(6):423-88; Benito et al. Eur. J. Plant Pathol. 104, 207-220
 (1998); Cregg et al. Biotechnology (N Y) 1993 Aug;11(8):905-10;

20 Luo X., Gene 1995 Sep 22;163(1):127-31; Nacken et al., Gene 1996
 Oct 10;175(1-2): 253-60; Turgeon et al., Mol Cell Biol 1987
 Sep;7(9):3297-305).

Examples of suitable terminators f) are the NMT-, Gcy1-, TrpC-, 25 AOX1-, nos-, the PGK- or the CYC1-terminator (Degryse et al., Yeast 1995 Jun 15; 11(7):629-40; Brunelli et al. Yeast 1993 Dec9(12): 1309-18; Frisch et al., Plant Mol. Biol. 27 (2), 405-409 (1995); Scorer et al., Biotechnology (N.Y.) 12 (2), 181-184 (1994), Genbank acc. number Z46232; Zhao et al. Genbank acc number: AF049064; Punt et al., (1987) Gene 56 (1), 117-124).

The nucleic acid sequence d) can be also functionally linked to an affinity tag to purify the encoded protein and/or to a re35 porter gene to study biochemical properties of the nucleic acid sequence d) in vivo, respectively.

"Reporter genes" encode readily quantifiable proteins. Using these genes, an assessment of transformation efficacy or of the site or time of expression can be made via growth, fluorescence, chemoluminescence, bioluminescence or resistance assay or via photometric measurement (intrinsic color) or enzyme activity. Very especially preferred in this context are reporter proteins (Schenborn E, Groskreutz D. Mol. Biotechnol. 1999; 13(1):29-44) such as the "green fluorescence protein" (GFP) (Gerdes HH and Kaether C, FEBS Lett. 1996; 389(1):44-47; Chui WL et al., Curr. Biol. 1996, 6:325-330; Leffel SM et al., Biotechniques.

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23(5):912-8, 1997), chloramphenicol acetyl transferase, a luciferase (Giacomin, Plant Sci. 1996, 116:59-72; Scikantha, J. Bact.
1996, 178:121; Millar et al., Plant Mol. Biol. Rep. 1992
10:324-414), and luciferase genes, in general β-galactosidase or
5 β-glucuronidase (Jefferson et al., EMBO J. 1987, 6, 3901-3907),
the Ura3 gene, the Ilv2 gene, the 2-desoxyglucose-6-phosphate
phosphatase gene, β-lactamase gene, the neomycin phosphotransferase gene, the hygromycin phosphotransferase gene, or the BASTA (=
gluphosinate) resistance gene.

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The term "affinity tag" denotes a peptide or polypeptide whose coding nucleic acid sequence can be fused to the nucleic acid sequence d) either directly or using a linker, by classical cloning techniques. The affinity tag serves to isolate the recombinant

- target protein by means of affinity chromatography. The abovementioned linker can optionally comprise a protease cleavage site (for example for thrombin or factor Xa), whereby the affinity tag can be cleaved off from the target protein, as required. Examples of customary affinity tags are the "his-tag", for example from
- Quiagen, Hilden, "strep-tag", "myc-tag" (Invitrogen, Carlsberg), New England Biolab's tag which consists of a chitin binding domain and an intein, and what is known as the CBD-tag from Novagen.
- In a particularly preferred embodiment, the plasmid vector comprises an coli E1 ori, the ampicillin resistance gene as selection marker, a GPD-1 promotor functionally linked to the coding region of the hygromycin resistance gene which is functionally linked to the nos-terminator.

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Preferably, the vector also comprises a multiple cloning site comprising an appropriate restriction enzyme site. Appropriate restriction sites are well known by the skilled artisan.

In a further preferred embodiment, the plasmid vector additionally comprises a TA-cloning site to facilitate the overall cloning procedure.

Examples of particularly preferred embodiments are set forth in  ${f 40}$  Fig. 1 and 2.

All of the above mentioned embodiments of plasmid vectors are hereinbelow termed "plasmid vector (or vector) according to the invention".

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A vector according to the invention may also comprise at least one additional selection marker.

If a plasmid is used for recombinant expression in host organ5 isms, a marker is required indicating the successful transfer of
the plasmid vector DNA into the filamentous fungi to be transformed.

Surprisingly, we have found that the gene fragments of the poly
10 ketide synthase are a my suitable selection marker. The term

"selection marker" referring to the polyketide synthase herein

means a nucleic acid sequence.

More precisely, the term "selectable marker", "selection marker"

15 or "marker" used in connection with polyketide synthetase for transformation of filamentous fungi means a nucleic acid sequence encoding a polyketide synthetase or fragments of the aforementioned nucleic acid sequence. Preferred embodiments of the aforementioned marker as well as preferred embodiments of methods of use of the respective marker are described herein below.

Polyketide synthases are multifunctional enzymes that are involved in the biosynthesis of several important polyketides. Polyketides constitute a large and highly diverse group of secondary metabolites, synthesized by bacteria, fungi and plants and algae. They include antibiotics, compounds with mycotoxic activity, and compounds within pigment biosynthetic pathways. Furthermore a polyketide synthase is described to be required for fungal virulence of Cochliobolus heterostrophous toward maize (Yang et al., 1996 PMID:8953776). Polyketide Synthetases are furthermore known from Wangiella dermatidis (pubMedID:11179356), from Aspergillus nidulans (Swiss-prot ID: Q03149) and from Aspergillus pa-

35 The use of polyketide synthase as selectable marker for recombinant expression in filamentous fungi has not yet been described.

rasiticus (Swiss-Prot ID:Q12053).

The present invention also encompasses a selection marker comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a polyketide synthetase fragment, wherein said nucleic acid sequence comprises

- i. a nucleic acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:2;
   or
- 45 ii. parts of the nucleic acid sequence as defined in i. consisting of at least 300bp.

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Parts or segments of nucleic acid sequences set forth in ii. consist of at least 300bp, preferably at least 400bp, more preferably at least 450bp, most preferably at least 500bp of the nucleic acid sequences. In a further preferred embodiment, those parts are selected from SEQ ID NO:1, preferably from 732bp to 5881bp of SEQ ID NO:1 e.g. from 2236bp to 2870bp.

Furthermore, the present invention encompasses a selection marker comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a polyketide synthetase or a polyketide synthetase fragment, wherein said nucleic acid sequence comprises

ii. a nucleic acid sequence which, owing to the degeneracy of the genetic code, can be deduced from the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:6 by back translation; or

20 iii. a functional equivalent of the nucleic acid sequence set forth in i) which is encoded by an amino acid sequence that has at least an identity of 50% with the SEQ ID NO:6; or

iv. parts of the nucleic acid sequence as defined in i., ii. or
iii. consisting of at least 300bp.

v. parts of the nucleic acid sequence as defined in i., ii. or iii. consisting of at least 300bp comprising

a) a nucleic acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:7; or

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b) a nucleic acid sequence which, owing to the degeneracy of the genetic code, can be deduced from the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:8 by back translation; or

c) a functional equivalent of a nucleic acid sequence set forth in a) which is encoded by an amino acid sequence that has at least an identity of 85% with the SEQ ID NO:8.

Parts or segments of nucleic acid sequences set forth in iii. or v. consist of at least 300bp, preferably at least 400bp, more preferably at least 450bp, most preferably at least 500bp of the nucleic acid sequences. Preferably, the aforementioned parts or segments of nucleic acid sequences are those set forth in v.a), v.b) or v.c), more preferably those set forth in v.a) or v.b) and most preferably those set forth in v.a). For example, those parts

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can be selected from 2234bp to 2865bp of SEQ ID NO:3.

The functional equivalents of the nucleic acid sequence set forth in iv. are encoded by an amino acid sequence that has at least an 5 identity of 50%, 51%, 52%, 53%, 54%, 55%, 56%, 57%, 58%, 59%, 60%, 61%, 62%, 63%, 64% or 65% or preferably of 66%, 67%, 68%, 69%, 70%, 71%, 72%, 73%, 74%, 75%, 76%, 77%, 78% or 79% more preferably of 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89% or 90% most preferably of 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% with SEQ ID NO:6.

The functional equivalents of the nucleic acid sequence set forth in v.c) are encoded by an amino acid sequence that has at least an identity of 85%, 86%, 87% or 88% or preferably of 89%, 90%, 15 91%, 92% or 93% more preferably of 94%, 95% or 96% most preferably of 97%, 98% or 99% with SEQ ID NO:8.

Preferred are nucleic acid sequences as defined above originating. from filamentous fungi, preferably phytopathogenic filamentous 20 fungi selected from the group consisting of the genera Neurospora, Alternaria, Podosphaera, Sclerotinia, Physalospora, Botrytis, Corynespora; Colletotrichum; Diplocarpon; Elsinoe; Diaporthe; Sphaerotheca; Cinula, Cercospora; Erysiphe; Sphaerotheca; Leveillula; Mycosphaerella; Phyllactinia; Gloesporium; Gymnospo-25 rangium, Leptotthrydium, Podosphaera; Gloedes; Cladosporium; Phomopsis; Phytopora; Phytophthora; Erysiphe; Fusarium; Verticillium; Glomerella; Drechslera; Bipolaris; Personospora; Phaeoisariopsis; Spaceloma; Pseudocercosporella; Pseudoperonospora; Puccinia; Typhula; Pyricularia; Rhizoctonia; Stachosporium; Unci-30 nula; Ustilago; Gaeumannomyces and Fusarium, more preferred from the group consisting of the genera and species Alternaria, Podosphaera, Sclerotinia, Physalospora such as Physalospora canker, Botrytis species such as Botrytis cinerea, Corynespora such as Corynespora melonis; Colletotrichum; Diplocarpon such as Diplo-35 carpon rosae; Elsinoe such as Elsinoe fawcetti, Diaporthe such as Diaporthe citri; Sphaerotheca; Cinula such as Cinula neccata, Cercospora; Erysiphe such as Erysiphe cichoracearum and Erysiphe graminis; Sphaerotheca such as Sphaerotheca fuliginea; Leveillula such as Leveillula taurica; Mycosphaerella; Phyllactinia such as 40 Phyllactinia kakicola; Gloesporium such as Gloesporium kaki; Gymnosporangium such as Gymnosporangium yamadae, Leptotthrydium such as Leptotthrydium pomi, Podosphaera such as Podosphaera leucotricha; Gloedes such as Gloedes pomigena; Cladosporium such as Cladosporium carpophilum; Phomopsis; Phytopora; Phytophthora such as 45 Phytophthora infestans; Verticillium; Glomerella such as Glomerella cingulata; Drechslera; Bipolaris; Personospora; Phaeoisa-

riopsis such as Phaeoisariopsis vitis; Spaceloma such as Space-

loma ampelina; Pseudocercosporella such as Pseudocercosporella herpotrichoides; Pseudoperonospora; Puccinia; Typhula; Pyricularia such as Pyricularia oryzae; Rhizoctonia; Stachosporium such as Stachosporium nodorum; Uncinula such as Uncinula necator; 5 Ustilago; Gaeumannomyces species such as Gaeumannomyces graminis and Fusarium such as Fusarium dimerium, Fusarium merismoides, Fusarium lateritium, Fusarium decemcellulare, Fusarium poae, Fusarium tricinctum, Fusarium sporotrichioides, Fusarium chlamydosporum, Fusarium moniliforme, Fusarium proliferatum, Fusarium antho-10 philum, Fusarium subglutinans, Fusarium nygamai, Fusarium oxysporum, Fusarium solani, Fusarium culmorum, Fusarium sambucinum, Fusarium crookwellense, Fusarium avenaceum ssp. avenaceum, Fusarium avenaceum ssp. aywerte, Fusarium avenaceum ssp. nurragi, Fusarium hetrosporum, Fusarium acuminatum ssp. acuminatum, Fusarium acumi-15 natum ssp. armeniacum, Fusarium longipes, Fusarium compactum, Fusarium equiseti, Fusarium scripi, Fusarium polyphialidicum, Fusarium semitectum and Fusarium beomiforme and especially preferred from the genera Fusarium such as Fusarium graminearum, most preferred from the group consisting of the genera and species Fusa-Fusarium dimerium, Fusarium merismoides, Fusarium lateritium, Fusarium decemcellulare, Fusarium poae, Fusarium tricinctum, Fusarium sporotrichioides, Fusarium chlamydosporum, Fusarium moniliforme, Fusarium proliferatum, Fusarium anthophilum, Fusarium subglutinans, Fusarium nygamai, Fusarium oxysporum, Fusarium 25 solani, Fusarium culmorum, Fusarium sambucinum, Fusarium crookwellense, Fusarium avenaceum ssp. avenaceum, Fusarium avenaceum ssp. aywerte, Fusarium avenaceum ssp. nurragi, Fusarium hetrosporum, Fusarium acuminatum ssp. acuminatum, Fusarium acuminatum ssp. armeniacum, Fusarium longipes, Fusarium compactum, Fusarium 30 equiseti, Fusarium scripi, Fusarium polyphialidicum, Fusarium semitectum and Fusarium beomiforme, wherein Fusarium graminearum is

Preferred non-phytopathogenic filamentous fungi are fungi of the 35 group consisting of the genera Neurospora such as Neurospora crassa, Aspergillus such as Aspergillus parasiticus, Aspergillus nidulans, Aspergillus niger and Wangiella such as Wangiella dermatidis.

most preferred.

40 The term "comprising" means that the nucleic acid sequence according to the invention can be flanked by additional nucleic acid sequences that have on the 5' end a sequence length of at least 1000 bp and preferably at least 500 bp, more preferably at least 100bp, most preferably at least 50bp and on the 3' a sequence length of at least 1000 bp and preferably at least 500 bp,

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more preferably at least 100 bp and most preferably at least 50bp.

"Functional equivalents" in the present context describe nucleic acid sequences which hybridize under standard conditions with the nucleic acid sequence or portions of the nucleic acid sequence having the function of the a selection marker.

It is advantageous to use short oligonucleotides of a length of 10-50 bp, preferably 15-40 bp, for example of the conserved or other regions, which can be determined via comparisons with other related genes in a manner known to the skilled worker for the hybridization. Alternatively, it is also possible to use longer fragments of the nucleic acids according to the invention or the complete sequences for the hybridization. These standard conditions vary depending on the nucleic acid used, viz. oligonucleotide, longer fragment or complete sequence, or depending on which type of nucleic acid, viz. DNA or RNA, is being used for the hybridization. Thus, for example, the melting temperatures for DNA:DNA hybrids are approx. 10°C lower than those of DNA:RNA hybrids of equal length.

Standard conditions are understood to mean, depending on the nu-25 cleic acid, for example temperatures between 42 and 58°C in an aqueous buffer solution with a concentration of between 0.1 and 5 x SSC (1 x SSC = 0.15 M NaCl, 15 mM sodium citrate, pH 7.2) or additionally in the presence of 50% formamide such as, for example,  $42^{\circ}\text{C}$  in 5 x SSC, 50% formamide. The hybridization conditions 30 for DNA: DNA hybrids are advantageously 0.1 x SSC and temperatures of between approximately 20°C and 45°C, preferably between approximately 30°C and 45°C. The hybridization conditions for DNA:RNA hybrids are advantageously 0.1 x SSC and temperatures of between approximately 30°C and 55°C, preferably between approximately 45°C 35 and 55°C. These temperatures stated for the hybridization are melting temperature values which have been calculated by way of example for a nucleic acid with a length of approx. 100 nucleotides and a G + C content of 50% in the absence of formamide. The experimental conditions for DNA hybridization are described in 40 specialist textbooks of genetics such as, for example, Sambrook et al., "Molecular Cloning", Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1989 and can be calculated using formulae known to the skilled worker, for example as a function of the length of the nucleic acids, the type of the hybrids or the G + C content. The skilled worker can 45 find more information on hybridization in the following textbooks: Ausubel et al. (eds), 1985, Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, John Wiley & Sons, New York; Hames and Higgins (eds),

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1985, Nucleic Acids Hybridization: A Practical Approach, IRL Press at Oxford University Press, Oxford; Brown (ed), 1991, Essential Molecular Biology: A Practical Approach, IRL Press at Oxford University Press, Oxford.

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A functional equivalent is furthermore also understood to mean, in particular, natural or artificial mutations of the relevant nucleic acid sequences of the polyketide synthetase (PKS) as set forth in SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:4 or SEQ ID NO:5 and its homologs from other organisms, wherein mutations comprise substitutions, additions, deletions, inversions or insertions of one or more nucleotide residues. This may also lead to a modification of the corresponding amino acid sequence of the PKS by substitution, insertion or deletion of one or more amino acids.

Thus, the scope of the present invention also extends to, for example, those nucleotide sequences which are obtained by modification of the nucleic acid sequence of the selection marker described by SEQ ID NO:1 or by SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5 respectively. The purpose of such a modification can be, for example, the insertion of further cleavage sites for restriction enzymes, the removal of excess DNA, or the addition of further sequences. Said nucleic acid sequences should still maintain the desired function as marker for targeted transformation, despite the deviating nucleic acid sequence.

The term "identity" or "homology" between two nucleic acid se30 quences or polypeptide sequences is defined by the identity of
the nucleic acid sequence/polypeptide sequence by in each case
the entire sequence length, which is calculated by alignment with
the aid of the program algorithm GAP (Wisconsin Package Version
10.0, University of Wisconsin, Genetics Computer Group (GCG),
35 Madison, USA), setting the following parameters:

Gap Weight: 8

Length Weight: 4

Average Match: 2,912

Average Mismatch: -2,003

The term homology when used herein is the same as the term identity.

Functional equivalents thus encompass naturally occurring variants of the sequences described herein, and also artificial, for example chemically synthesized, nucleic acid sequences adapted to the codon usage, or the amino acid sequences derived therefrom.

Moreover, SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:4 or SEQ ID NO:5, nucleic acid sequences derived from the amino acid 5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6 by back translation or parts of the aforementioned nucleic acid sequences can be used for the detection and isolation of functional equivalents of other fungi on the basis of sequence identities. In this context, part or all of the sequence of the SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID 10 NO:4 or SEQ ID NO:5 or nucleic acid sequences derived from the amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO:6 by back translation can be used as probe (e.g. hybridization probe) for screening in a genomic library or a cDNA library of the fungal species in question or in a computer search for sequences of functional equivalents in 15 electronic databases. Especially for computer search for sequences of functional equivalents in electronic databases, the amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO:6 or parts of the amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO:6 are useful.

- 20 For the preparation of hybridization probes, SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:4 or SEQ ID NO:5 or parts of the aforementioned nucleic acid sequences can be used. The preparation of these probes and the experimental procedure are known. For example, this can be effected via the tailor-made preparation 25 of radioactive or nonradioactive probes by means of PCR and the use of suitably labeled oligonucleotides, followed by hybridization experiments. The technologies required for this purpose are given, for example, in T. Maniatis, E.F. Fritsch and J. Sambrook, "Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual", Cold Spring Harbor Lab-30 oratory, Cold Spring Harbor, NY (1989). The probes in question can furthermore be modified by standard technology (lit. SDM or random mutagenesis) in such a way that they can be employed for other purposes, for example as probe which hybridizes cally with mRNA and the corresponding coding sequences in order 35 to analyze the corresponding sequences in other organisms.
- Furthermore, the cDNA could be used to engineer recombinant microorganisms to produce polyketide agents of pharmaceutical or agricultural interest as described by Pfeifer et al. (Pfeifer 40 BA, Admiraal SJ, Gramajo H, Cane DE, Khosla C., Science 2001 Mar 2;291(5509):1790-2). Thus, the present invention also comprises polypeptides with the biological acitivity of a polyketide synthetase encoded by a nucleic acid sequence comprising
- 45 i. a nucleic acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:5 or

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ii. a nucleic acid sequence which, owing to the degeneracy of the genetic code, can be deduced from the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:6 by back translation; or

5 iii. nucleic acid sequence which is encoded by a functional analogue of an amino acid sequence that has at least an identity of 50% with the SEQ ID NO:6.

The term "functional analogues" describes nucleic acid sequences 10 which are capable of bringing about the expression, in a filamentous fungi, of a polypeptide with the biological activity of polyketide synthetase and which can be deduced from an amino acid sequence by back translation which has a defiened degree of identity with SEQ ID NO:6. The functional analogues set forth in iii) 15 have at least an identity of 50%, 51%, 52%, 53%, 54%, 55%, 56%, 57%, 58%, 59%, 60%, 61%, 62%, 63%, 64% or 65% or preferably of 66%, 67%, 68%, 69%, 70%, 71%, 72%, 73%, 74%, 75%, 76%, 77%, 78% or 79% more preferably of 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89% or 90% most preferably of 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 20 97%, 98% or 99% with the SEQ ID NO:6.

Thus, the present invention also encompasses, for example, those nucleotide sequences which are obtained by modification of the abovementioned nucleic acid sequences. For example, such modifications can be generated by techniques with which the skilled worker is familiar, such as "site directed mutagenesis", "error prone PCR", "DNA shuffling" (Nature 370, 1994, pp.389-391) or "staggered extension process" (Nature Biotechnol. 16, 1998, pp.258-261). The purpose of such a modification can be, for example, the insertion of further cleavage sites for restriction enzymes, the removal of DNA in order to truncate the sequence, the substitution of nucleotides in order to optimize the codons, or the addition of further sequences. Proteins which are encoded via modified nucleic acid sequences must retain the desired functions despite a deviating nucleic acid sequence.

Functional analogues thus comprise naturally occurring variants of the herein-described sequences and artificial nucleic acid sequences, for example those which have been obtained by chemical 40 synthesis and which are adapted to the codon usage, and also the amino acid sequences derived from them.

As explained above, also the expression cassette or the vector comprising a PKS encoding nucleic acid sequence may comprise at least an additional selection marker, preferably the hygromycin resistance gene so that in a particular preferred embodiment, the selection of the successfully transformed filamentous fungi can be

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carried out by hygromycin resistance of successfully transformed clones and by the presence of pigment (color) of successfully transformed clones. Most preferably, the vector comprising the PKS encoding nucleic acid sequence is a vector according to the invention comprising a PKS encoding nucleic acid sequence. In addition to the aforementioned selection method homologous recombination can be confirmed by PCR based on oligonucleotides preferably derived from the vector sequence flanking the 5 and 3 region of the gene to be inserted. Specific examples of these primers are given in the examples.

The invention furthermore relates to the use of polyketide synthetase encoding nucleic acid sequences as marker for targeted transformation in filamentous fungi.

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Preferably, the present invention comprises the use of a nucleic acid sequence comprising

- a) a nucleic acid sequence encoding a polyketide synthetase; or
   20
  - b) parts of the nucleic acid sequence as defined in i., ii. or iii. consisting of at least 300bp

for transformation of filamentous fungi.

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Preferred is the use of a nucleic acid sequence as marker for targeted transformation in filamentous fungi said nucleic acid comprising

- 30 i. a nucleic acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:2; or
- ii. parts of the nucleic acid sequence as defined in i. consisting of at least 300bp, preferably at least 400bp, more preferably at least 450bp and most preferably at least 500bp;

Equally preferred is the use of a nucleic acid sequence as marker for targeted transformation in filamentous fungi, said nucleic acid comprising

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- iii. a nucleic acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:4 or SEQ ID NO:5; or
- iv. a nucleic acid sequence which, owing to the degeneracy of the genetic code, can be deduced from the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:6 by back translation; or

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v. a functional equivalent of the nucleic acid sequence set forth in i) or iii) which is encoded by an amino acid sequence that has at least an identity of 40% with the SEQ ID NO:6; or

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- vi. a nucleic acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:9 or SEQ ID NO: 11;
- vii. a nucleic acid sequence which, owing to the degeneracy of the genetic code, can be deduced from the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:12 or SEQ ID NO:13 by back translation; or
- viii.parts of the nucleic acid sequence as defined in iii., iv,

  v., vi or vii. consisting of at least 300bp, preferably at

  least 400bp, more preferably at least 450bp and most preferably at least 500bp; or
- ix. parts of the nucleic acid sequence as defined in iii., iv,
  v., vi or vii. consisting of at least 300bp, preferably at
  least 400bp, more preferably at least 450bp, and most preferably at least 500bp comprising
  - a) a nucleic acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:7; or

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- b) a nucleic acid sequence which, owing to the degeneracy of the genetic code, can be deduced from the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:8 by back translation; or
- 30 c) a functional equivalent of a nucleic acid sequence set forth in a) which is encoded by an amino acid sequence that has at least an identity of 68% with the SEQ ID NO:8.
- 35 The nucleic acid sequences according to i. to ix encode for a polypeptide with the biological function of a polyketide synthetase or for a fragment of the aforementioned polypeptide.
- Under the aforementioned sequences, the nucleic acid sequences
  40 according to i., ii., iii., iv., v. as well as parts of the
  aforementioned nucleic acid sequence consisting of at least
  300bp, preferably at least 400bp, more preferably at least 450bp,
  most preferably at least 500bp are preferred. Those parts are
  preferably those set forth in ix.

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Preferred phytopathogenic and non-phytopathogenic filamentous fungi are those mentioned above. The aforementioned nucleic acid sequences are hereinbelow also termed "PKS marker". Preferably, the term "PKS marker" designates nucleic acid sequences according to i., ii., iii., iv., v. as well as parts of the aforementioned nucleic acid sequence consisting of at least 300bp, preferably at least 400bp, more preferably at least 450bp, and most preferably at least 500bp are preferred.

10 The functional equivalents of the nucleic acid sequence set forth in iv. can be deduced from a functional equivalent of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:6 by back translation having at least an identity of 40%, 41%, 42%, 43%, 44%, 45%, 46%, 47%, 48% or 49% preferably of 50%, 51%, 52%, 53%, 54%, 55%, 56%, 57%, 58%, 59%, 60%, 61%, 62%, 63%, 64%, 65%, 66%, 67%, 68%, 69%, 70%, 71%, 72%, 73%, 74%, 75%, 76%, 77%, 78% or 79% more preferably of 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89% or 90% and most preferably of 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% with the SEQ ID NO:6.

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The functional equivalents of the nucleic acid sequence set forth in ix.c) can be deduced from a functional equivalent of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:8 by back translation having at least an identity of 68%, 69%, 70%, 71%, 72%, 73%, 74%, 75%, 76%, 77% or 78% preferably of 79%, 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84% or 85% more preferably of 86%, 87%, 88%, 89% or 90% most preferably of 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% with the SEQ ID NO:8.

The use of a PKS marker for targeted transformation of filamen-30 tous fungi can be based on significant reduction in the amount of polyketide synthetase which is present in a filamentous fungi. A reduction in the amount the polyketide synthetase means that the amount of polypeptide is reduced via recombinant methods.

- 35 Reduction via recombinant methods can involve "antisense techniques", which describes a technology for the suppression (reduction) of expression of polyketide synthetase, where a PKS marker is transformed into the respective filamentous fungi in "antisense" orientation under the control of a suitable promoter. This
- 40 method is used preferably for Aspergillus species, and more preferrably for Aspergillus nidulans. The technologies required herefore are well known by the skilled artisan (for example see Bautista et al., Appl. Environ. Microbiol. 2000; 66(10) 4579-81). Suitable vectors therefore comprise an expression cassette com-

45 prising

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a) a promotor sequence in functional linkage with a PKS marker in antisense orientation; and optionally

b) further genetic control sequences functionally linked to a nucleic acid sequence according to a).

The afore-mentioned expression cassette is hereinbelow termed as "PKS Marker expression cassette".

- 10 The term "expression cassette" can be defined as follows: An expression cassette comprises a nucleic acid sequence which should be expressed, linked functionally to at least one genetic control element, such as a promoter, and, advantageously, a further control element, such as a terminator. Examples of suitable promo-
- 15 tors and terminators are given above. The nucleic acid sequence of the expression casette can be, for example, a genomic or complementary DNA sequence or an RNA sequence, and the semisynthetic or fully synthetic analogs thereof. These sequences can exist in linear or circular form, extrachromosomally or integrated into
- 20 the genome. The nucleic acid sequences in question can be synthesized or obtained naturally or comprise a mixture of synthetic and natural DNA components, and consist of a variety of heterologous gene segments from various organisms.
- 25 Artificial nucleic acid sequences are also suitable in this context as long as they make possible the expression, in a cell or organism, of a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid sequence according to the invention and having the biological activity of a polyketide synthetase. For example, synthetic nucleotide se-
- 30 quences can be generated which have been optimized with regard to the codon usage of the organisms to be transformed.

All of the abovementioned nucleotide sequences can be generated from the nucleotide units by chemical synthesis in the manner

- 35 known per se, for example by fragment condensation of individual, overlapping complementary nucleotide units of the double helix. Oligonucleotides can be synthesized chemically for example in the manner known per se using the phosphoamidite method (Voet, Voet, 2nd Edition, Wiley Press New York, pp. 896-897). When preparing
- 40 an expression cassette, various DNA fragments can be manipulated in such a way that a nucleotide sequence with the correct direction of reading and the correct reading frame is obtained. The nucleic acid fragments are linked to each other via general cloning techniques as are described, for example, in T. Maniatis,
- 45 E.F. Fritsch and J. Sambrook, "Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual", Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, NY (1989) and in T.J. Silhavy, M.L. Berman and L.W. Enquist, Experi-

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ments with Gene Fusions, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, NY (1984) and in Ausubel, F.M. et al., "Current Protocols in Molecular Biology", Greene Publishing Assoc. and Wiley-Interscience (1994).

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The term "genetic control element" describes sequences which have an effect on the transcription and, if appropriate, translation of the nucleic acids according to the invention in prokaryotic or eukaryotic organisms. Examples are terminators. Examples of suit-10 able terminators are given above. In addition to the afore-mentioned control sequences, or instead of these sequences, the natural regulation of these sequences may still be present before the actual structural genes and may, if appropriate, have been modified genetically in such a way that the natural regulation 15 has been switched off and the expression of the target gene has been modified, that is to say increased or reduced. The choice of the control sequence depends on the host organism or starting organism. Genetic control sequences furthermore also comprise the 5'-untranslated region, introns or the noncoding 3' region of 20 genes. Control sequences are furthermore understood as meaning those which make possible a homologous recombination or insertion into the genome of a host organism or which permit the removal from the genome. Genetic control sequences also comprise further promoters, promoter elements or minimal promoters.

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The transcription of the PKS marker leads to suppression of the transcription of the natural polyketide synnthethase gene, which can be detected by loss of color of the transformed fungi relative to the respective wild-type strain.

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In a preferred embodiment, the reduction via recombinant methods is based on a gene knock out of the polyketide synthethase gene using either an expression cassette additionally comprising the PKS marker or a vector comprising the PKS marker in the respective filamentous fungi. Disruption of the PKS marker will lead to a loss of color.

Preferred phytopathogenic filamentous fungi are those mentioned above. Preferred non-phytopathogenic filamentous fungi are fungi of the group consisting of the genera Aspergillus such as Aspergillus parasiticus, Aspergillus nidulans and Wangiella such as Wangiella dermatidis.

In this connection, the selection of the functional equivalent for the use as marker gene depends on the fungi to be transformed. By preference, the polyketide synthetase fragment has an identity of at least 80%, preferably at least 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%,

85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, and especially preferably at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% identity with the polyketide synthetase of the fungi to be transformed.

- 5 For example, for transformation of Fusarium graminearum, a nucleic acid sequence can be selected comprising
  - i. a nucleic acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:4 or SEQ ID NO:5; or

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- ii. a nucleic acid sequence that has at least an identity of 80% SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:4 or SEQ ID NO:5; or
- 15 iii. parts of the nucleic acid sequence as defined in i. or ii. consisting of at least 300bp, preferably at least 400bp, more preferably at least 450bp, and most preferably at least 500bp.
- 20 iv. parts of the nucleic acid sequence as defined in i. or ii. consisting of at least 300bp, preferably at least 400bp, more preferably at least 450bp, and most preferably at least 500bp comprising
- 25 a) a nucleic acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:7; or
  - c) a nucleic acid sequence that has at least an identity of 80% with the SEQ ID NO:8.
- 30 As mentioned above, another embodiment of the present invention is plasmid vectors for targeted transformation of filamentous fungi comprising a PKS marker. These plasmid vectors are either vectors currently used for targeted transformation of filamentous fungi e.g. such as pAN7 (Punt et al, 1987 Gene 36:117-124) and
- 35 other vectors that are well known by the skilled artisan or plasmid vectors according to the invention, preferably plasmid vectors according to the invention.
- All of the above-mentioned vectors comprising the PKS marker are 40 hereinbelow termed as "PKS vectors".
  - A PKS vector is also a vector, which comprises a PKS Marker-expression cassette.
- 45 All vectors according to the invention not comprising the PKS marker are hereinbelow termed as "non-PKS vectors".

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The present invention furthermore encompasses a method for preparing mutated filamentous fungi, comprising the steps of transferring a non-PKS vector or a PKS vector into a filamentous fungi; and selecting clones of said filamentous fungi, which contain 5 at least one genetic marker introduced by said plasmid vector.

The term filamentous fungi as well as preferred fungi for this purpose are those mentioned and defined above.

- 10 In a preferred embodiment, the method for preparing mutated filamentous fungi, comprising the following steps
  - a) transferring a PKS vector into a filamentous fungi; and
- 15 b) selecting successfully transformed filamentous fungi by the absence of color (pigment).

As explained above, the absence of color is based on significant reduction in the amount of polyketide synthetase (or in the poly20 ketide syntethase activity or instability of polyketide syntethase mRNA, which is present in a filamentous fungi). The absence of color can be monitored for example by comparing the transformed fungi with the respective wild-type fungi of the same species.

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If a PKS vector is transferred into a filamentous fungi, the disruption of the PKS gene leads to a loss of color (pigment) whereby the degree of transformation can be determined easily. Resulting transformants are white in contrast to the colored wild-type. Thus, the selection according to step b) is done by

- 30 wild-type. Thus, the selection according to step b) is done by monitoring the absence of color (pigment) in the filamentous fungi. In a preferred embodiment, the absence of pigment is monitored by optical means.
- 35 Alternatively, the absence of color results from the reduction of the polyketide synthethase via antisense techniques. The absence of color hereby means a "reduction of color" or, preferably, loss of color. Absence of color means a reduction in color of at least 20%, preferably between 20 and 40%, more preferably between 40
- **40** and 60%, especially preferaby between 60 and 80% and most preferably between 80% and 100%.

In a more preferred embodiment, the PKS vector comprises at least an additional selection marker, preferably the hygromycin resist-45 ance gene. In a particular preferred embodiment, the selection of the successfully transformed filamentous fungi comprising a PKS vector can be carried out by hygromycin resistance of success-

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fully transformed clones and by the absence of pigment of successfully transformed clones. Most preferably, the PKS vector is a vector according to the invention additionally comprising a PKS marker.

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In a further embodiment of the invention, the selection of the successfully transformed filamentous fungi comprising a non-PKS vector can be carried out by hygromycin resistance of successfully transformed clones.

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If a non-PKS vector is used, the vector is linearized by a restriction enzyme cutting in the nucleic acid sequence region of element d). Also nucleic acid sequences exceeding 2000 bp can be used what can be disadvantageous as mentioned above. If a PKS vector is used, the plasmid vector is transferred into a filamentous fungi with the proviso that said vector is linearized by a restriction enzyme in PKS marker nucleic acid sequence. Unlike the non-PKS vectors, the nucleic acid sequence to be expressed recombinantly can also be smaller than 400bp.

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In addition to the aforementioned selection methods set forth in step a) to c), homologous recombination can be confirmed by PCR based on oligonucleotides preferably derived from the vector sequence flanking the 5' and 3' regions of the gene to be inserted.

25 Specific examples of these primers are given in the examples.

The plasmid vector may be transferred into the filamentous fungi to be transformed by methods familiar to the skilled worker, preferably via protoplast preparation with driselase or driselase and glucanase as lytic enzyme.

The above-mentioned transformation methods can be also realized in a high throughput screening. Using high throughput screening, many different clones are obtained in parallel so that large numbers of successfully transformed clones of filamentous fungi can be quickly screened.

The term filamentous fungi as well as preferred fungi for this purpose are those mentioned and defined above.

Due to the convenience of the vector, the above-mentioned KO-plasmid preparation, fungi transformation and screening of the mutants can be at least partially automated so that the whole procedure can also be realized in a high throughput screening.

Using high throughput system for example for KO-plasmid preparation and DNA amplification by PCR to screen the recombinant mu-

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tants, many different clones are obtained in parallel so that large numbers of transformants can be quickly screened.

Mutagenized filamentous fungi, obtainable according to a method 5 mentioned above, are further encompassed by the present invention.

In an alternative embodiment, the method of transforming filamentous fungi based on the use of polyketide synthetase as marker for transformation comprises the following steps:

- a) providing a filamentous fungi characterized by the absence of color (pigment), in which the polyketide synthetase gene is modified in such a way that the polyketide synthetase cannot be functionally expressed;
- b) transforming the filamentous fungi of step a) with a "sense expression cassette" or a vector comprising the aforementioned expression cassette;

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c) selecting successfully transformed filamentous fungi by the presence of pigment (color).

The nucleic acid sequence as defined in b) i to v. is herein be-25 low termed as PKS encoding sequence.

The terms "expression cassette" and "genetic control elements" are explained above.

- 30 The "sense-expression cassette" set forth in step b) of the above-mentioned method comprises
  - a) a promotor sequence in functional linkage with a nucleic acid sequence comprising

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- i. a nucleic acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:3, 4 or 5; or
- ii. a nucleic acid sequence which, owing to the degeneracy of the genetic code, can be deduced from the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:6 by back translation; or
  - iii. a functional equivalent of the nucleic acid sequence set forth in i) which is encoded by an amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:6 that has at least an identity of 40% with the SEQ ID NO:6; or

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iv. a nucleic acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:9 or SEQ ID NO: 11;

v. a nucleic acid sequence which, owing to the degeneracy of the genetic code, can be deduced from the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:12 or SEQ ID NO:13 by back translation;

and optionally

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b) further genetic control sequences in functionally linked with a nucleic acid sequence according to a).

The expression cassette or vector comprises preferably a polyke-15 tide synthetase encoding nucleic acid sequence as set forth in b) i., ii. or iii..

Preferred phytopathogenic filamentous fungi are those mentioned above. Preferred non-phytopathogenic filamentous fungi are fungi 20 of the group consisting of the genera Aspergillus such as Aspergillus parasiticus, Aspergillus nidulans and Wangiella such as Wangiella dermatidis.

The modification of the polyketide synthetase encoding sequence 25 of the respective fungi can be done either by introduction of at least one mutation in the gene encoding a polyketide synthetase or disruption of the gene encoding a polyketide synthetase.

The term "disruption of the PKS marker" means that the PKS marker 30 sequence is disrupted by introducing DNA comprising stop-codons in the PKS marker sequence e.g. by homologous recombination. The respective methods are well known by the skilled artisan.

The term "mutations" of nucleic acid sequences comprises sub35 stitutions, additions, deletions, inversions or insertions of one
or more nucleotide residues, which have to bring about termination of translation of the corresponding amino acid sequence of
the target protein by the substitution, insertion or deletion of
one or more amino acids (e.g. a by frame-shift or introduction of
top codon or amendment of nucleic acid sequence). The respective
methods are well known by the skilled artisan.

For example, the mutations are carried out in the flanking regions of exon and intron of a PKS gene. These regions can be determined easily by the skilled artisan. For example, in SEQ ID NO:3 the flanking regions between exon are at bp 1022/1023; bp 1067/1068, bp 1361/1362; bp 1067/1068; bp 1361/1362; bp

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1067/1068; bp 1361/1362; bp 1416/1417; bp 2399/2400; bp 2447/2448; bp 2675/2676; bp 2738/2739; bp 5744/5745; bp 5792/5793; and/or bp 7205/7206 (Ende 6. exon bp 7205).

5 The term "functional analogues" is defined above describe, in the present context nucleic acid sequences which are capable of bringing about the expression, in a filamentous fungi, of a polypeptide with the biological activity of polyketide synthetase and which can be deduced from an amino acid sequence by back translation which has at least an identity of 40%, 41%, 42%, 43%, 44%, 45%, 46%, 47%, 48% or 49%, preferably of 50%, 51%, 52%, 53%, 54%, 55%, 56%, 57%, 58%, 59%, 60%, 61%, 62%, 63%, 64%, 65%, 66%, 67%, 68%, 69%, 70%, 71%, 72%, 73%, 74%, 75%, 76%, 77%, 78% or 79%, more preferably of 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 98%, or 90% most preferred of 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% with the SEQ ID NO:6.

As explained above, the plasmid vector may be transferred into the filamentous fungi to be transformed by methods familiar to the skilled worker, preferably via protoplast preparation with driselase or driselase and glucanase as lytic enzyme.

The above-mentioned transformation methods can also be realized in a high throughput screening. Using high throughput screening,

many different clones are obtained in parallel so that large numbers of successfully tranformed clones of filamentous fungi can be quickly screened.

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The invention is now illustrated by the examples which follow, but is not limited thereto.

Examples

35 The recombinant methods on which the exemplary embodiments which follow are based are now described briefly:

### A: General methods

Cloning methods such as, for example, restriction cleavages, DNA isolation, agarose gel electrophoresis, purification of DNA fragments, transfer of nucleic acids to nitrocellulose and nylon membranes, linking of DNA fragments, transformation of E. coli cells, bacterial cultures, sequence analysis of recombinant DNA and Southern and Western Blots were carried out as described by Sambrook et al., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press (1989) and Ausubel, F.M. et al., Current Protocols in Molecular Biology,

Greene Publishing Assoc. and Wiley-Interscience (1994); ISBN 0-87969-309-6.

The bacterial strains used hereinbelow (E. coli DH5 or XL1 blue)

5 were obtained from Life Technologies or Stratagene. The vectors were used for cloning. DSM:4527 can be used as F. Graminearum wild-type strain 8/1. Restriction maps of the vectors pUCmini-Hyg and PUCmini-Hyg TA are given in Fig 1 and 2.

B: Sequence analysis of recombinant DNA

Recombinant DNA molecules were sequenced using an ABI laser fluorescence DNA sequencer following the method of Sanger (Sanger et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 74, 5463-5467(1977)). Fragments resulting from a polymerase chain reaction were sequenced and verified in order to avoid polymerase errors in constructs to be expressed.

### 20 C: Materials used

Unless otherwise specified in the text, all of the chemicals used were obtained in analytical grade quality from Fluka (Neu-Ulm), Merck (Darmstadt), Roth (Karlsruhe), Serva (Heidelberg) and Sigma (Deisenhofen). Solutions were prepared using pure pyrogen-free water, referred to in the following text as H<sub>2</sub>O, from a Milli-Q water system purification unit (Millipore, Eschborn). Restriction enzymes, DNA-modifying enzymes and molecular-biological kits were obtained from AGS (Heidelberg), Amersham (Brunswick), Biometra (Göttingen), Roche (Mannheim), Genomed (Bad Oeynnhausen), New England Biolabs (Schwalbach/Taunus), Novagen (Madison, Wisconsin, USA), Perkin-Elmer (Weiterstadt), Pharmacia (Freiburg), Qiagen (Hilden) and Stratagene (Heidelberg). Unless otherwise specified, they were used following the manufacturer's instructions.

All of the media and buffers used for the genetic engineering experiments were sterilized either by filter sterilization or by heating in an autoclave.

In degenerated primer sequences, the following abbreviations are used:

A or T = W'';

G or C = "s";

45 T or C = "Y";

A or C = "M";

A or G = "R";

Examples

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Example 1 - Construction of pUCmini-Hyg and PUCmini-Hyg TA vector

- **5** A 2536 bp DNA fragment corresponding to the promoter of glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GPD1) from *Cochliobolus heterotrophus* associated to the hygromycine B resistance gene from *Escherichia coli* was amplified by PCR with the oligonucleotides
- 10 P1 5 atgaagettggggtttgagggccaatggaacgaaactagtgtaccacttgacc 3 (SEQ ID NO 14); and
  - P2 5'gacagatctggcgccattcgccattcag 3' (SEQ ID NO 15)
- 15 using pGUS5 as template (Mönke, E. and Schäfer, W., 1993, Mol. Gen. Genet. 241: 73-80). The PCR is done using standard protocols; e.g. as described in Maniatis et al., Mol. Cloning.
- The resulting DNA fragment was inserted in the plasmid pFDX3809

  20 (WO 01/38504) by the restriction site Hind III and Bgl II introduced by the oligonucleotides P1 and P2. The resulting plasmid pHygB serves as template for a further PCR, wherein the Oligonucleotides
- 25 ANK 518 5' ggaatcggtcaatacactac 3' (SEQ ID NO 16)
  - ANK 519 5' tgtagatctctattcctttgccctcggacgagt 3' (SEQ ID NO 17)

€iii,

- are used to shorten the hygromycin B resistance gene specifi-30 cally. The resulting PCR fragment comprising 575 bp of the 3'end of the hygromycine gene was inserted in the plasmid pHygB via the restriction sites Nde I/Bgl II generating the plasmid pHygB-NOS.
- A Hind III / Ssp I DNA fragment of 2019 bp containing the expres35 sion cassette GPD1 promoter, the hygromycine B resistance gene
  and the nopaline synthase terminator was isolated from pHygB-NOS
  and inserted in the pUCmini plasmid (= plasmid pFDX3809, see WO
  01/38509) previously treated with EcoRI and HindIII restriction
  enzymes to give the plasmid pUCmini-Hyg; to do so , the EcoRI
- 40 ends were made compatible with Ssp I by a fill-in treatment using the Klenow fragment of DNA polymerase I. A second version of pUC-mini-Hyg, called pUCmini-Hyg-TA, was obtained by the insertion of the following adaptor in the NotI/AscI restriction sites of pUC-mini-Hyg:
  - 5 GGCCGCCACGGATATCTTGGCCAAAGAATTCCTGG 3 (SEQ ID NO 18)

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3 CGGTGCCTATAGAACCGGTTTCTTAAGGACCGCGC 5 (SEQ ID NO 19)

The adaptor contains 2 XcmI restriction sites so that XcmI digest of pUCmini-Hyg-TA creates T-overhangs that permits direct cloning 5 of PCR products made with the classical Taq-polymerases.

Example 2 - Construction of the PKS comprising vector "pUCmini-Hyg-PKS"

10 The nucleic acid sequence encoding PKS was amplified by PCR with degenerated primers

LC1 5'-GAY CCI MGI TTY TTY AAY ATG-3' (SEQ ID NO 20)

15 LC2c 5'-GTI CCI GTI CCR TGC ATY TC-3' (SEQ ID NO 21)

based on the conserved amino acid sequence of the PKS gene sequences from Aspergillus nidulans, Colletotrichum lagenarium, Penicillium patulum, and Aspergillus parasiticus (Bingle et al.,

- 20 1999) using genomic DNA of Fusarium graminearum as template. Thermal cycling parameters consisted of an initial denaturation at 94°C for 3 min followed by 34 cycles of 94°C for 1 min (denaturation), 55°C for 1 min (annealing), 72°C for 3 min (extension) and a final extension at 72°C for 10 min according to standard
- 25 procedures. The resulting PCR product was cloned into the pGEM-T
  vector (Promega, Mannheim, Germany) to give the plasmid pGEMT/PKS833 and sequenced. A 633 bp DNA fragment (2236bp to 2870bp
  of SEQ ID NO:1; corresponding to 2234bp to 2865bp of SEQ ID NO:3;
  set forth in SEQ ID NO:18) was amplified by PCR using the oligo-
- 30 nucleotides
  - ANK593 5' ATAAGAATGCGGCCGCAATGGCCCTCGAAACAGC 3' (SEQ ID NO 22)

ANK594 5' AAATGGCGCGCCCCCAGAATGACACC 3' (SEQ ID NO 23)

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and cloned into the plasmid pUCmini-Hyg using the restriction site NotI and AscI present in the oligonucleotide sequences. The resulting plasmid pUCmini-Hyg-PKS is used for homologous recombination.

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The flanking regions of the PKS DNA fragment were obtained by inverse PCR (Triglia T, Peterson MG, Kemp DJ, Nucleic Acids Res 1988 Aug 25;16(16):8186). Genomic DNA was treated with the restriction enzymes PstI, NcoI, or XhoI respectively. DNA was then

45 self-ligated to get circular DNA molecule. The latter was used as template for the inverse PCR reaction using the primers

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P1A: 5' TGCCACCTGTAGTCTGCAATCAG 3'(SEQ ID NO 24) and

P2A:5' TGACTAACCCTGACAACTTCGCTG 3' (SEQ ID NO 25)

5 deduced from the polyketide synthetase (PKS) DNA fragment of the plasmid pGEM-T/PKS833 described above.

In a second step, the PCR product was reamplified with the nested primers

10

P1B:5' CCAGGATCCGACTGCTCAG 3' (SEQ ID NO 26) and

P2B:5' CTACATCGAGATGCACGGCAC 3' (SEQ ID NO 27)

15 (deduced from the PKS DNA fragment of the plasmid pGEM-T/PKS833), cloned into the pPCR-XL-TOPO vector (Invitrogen) and sequenced to get SEQ ID NO:1.

Identification of the genomic DNA Sequence

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The remaining parts of the flanking regions were obtained by Tail-PCR (Liu YG, Whittier RF; Genomics 1995 Feb 10;25(3):674-81) using 9 arbitrary degenerated primers

5'-NGT CGA SWG ANA WGA A-3' (SEQ ID NO 28),

FJM-tail-AD2 5'-GTN CGA SWC ANA WGT T-3' (SEQ ID NO 29),

FJM-tail-AD3 5'-WGT GNA GWA NCA NAG A-3' (SEQ ID NO 30),

FJM-tail-AD4 5'-NTC GAS TWT SGW GTT-3 (SEQ ID NO 31)'

FJM-tail-AD6 5'-TGW GNA GWA NCA SAG A-3' (SEQ ID NO 32),

35 FJM-tail-AD7 5'-AGW GNA GWA NCA WAG G-3' (SEQ ID NO 33),

FJM-tail-AD8 5'-CAW CGI CNG AIA SGA A-3' (SEQ ID NO 34) and

40 FJM-tail-AD9 5'-TCS TIC GNA CIT WGG A-3 (SEQ ID NO 35)'

coupled to the primer

45 TailPKS1c 5'-TTG TTA CTG GAG AGG TAA TGA AG-3' (SEQ ID NO 36) specific for the 5' PKS flanking region deduced from SEQ ID NO:1,

33

or coupled to the primer

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TailPKS2c 5'-TGA GAC AGA TCT CGC GAG CCC TC-3' (SEQ ID NO 37)

5 specific for the 3' PKS flanking region deduced from SEQ ID NO:1. After subcloning and subsequent sequencing of the PCR products SEQ ID NO:3 was obtained.

Identification of the cDNA Sequence of Polyketide Synthetase

The PKS cDNA sequence was obtained by RT-PCR with a crude RNA preparation from Fusarium graminearum and various primers deduced from the genomic sequence. This was done according the classicals methods (Ausubel, F.M. et al., Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Greene Publishing Assoc. and Wiley-Interscience (1994); ISBN 0-87969-309-6). Alignement of cDNA and genomic PKS sequences permits to be identified precisely the location of introns in the genomic sequence.

### 20 Example 3 Transformation of F. graminearum

50 ml of CM-medium (Leach et al., 1982, J. Gen. Microbiol. 128: 1719-1729) were inoculated with approximately  $10^5$  conidia, and incubated for 2 days at 28°C, 140 rpm. Resulting hyphae were homoge-25 nized in a Warring-Blender; 200 ml CM were inoculated with 10 ml hyphal suspension, and incubated overnight at 24°C. Mycel were trapped on a sterile filter, and washed two times with sterile water. 2 g of the hyphae were resuspended in 20 ml Driselase/Glucanase (Interspex Products, San Maneo, USA; 5% / 3% in 700 mM 30 NaCl, pH 5.6), and digested 2½ to 3 h at 28°C, 75 rpm. Undigested hyphal were removed from the protoplast suspension by filtration through gauze and Nybold membrane (50 µm pore size). The protoplast suspensions were combined with 700 mM NaCl and again passed through the gauze and the Nybold membrane. The protoplasts were 35 pelleted by centrifugation (1300 x g) in a swing-out rotor and washed two times with ice-cold NaCl 700 mM and centrifuged (830 x g). Then the protoplasts were resuspended in STC (0.8 M sorbitol, 50 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 50 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>) and stored on ice until transformation (maximum 1 week).

For transformation, protoplasts were resuspended in 4 parts STC and 1 part SPTC (0.8 M sorbitol, 40% polyethylene glycol 4000, 50 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 50 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>) at a concentration of 0.5-2 x  $10^8$ /ml; 30 µg of the pUCmini-Hyg-PKS plasmid DNA linearized with

45 the Eco47III restriction site inside the PKS fragment and 5  $\mu$ l heparin (5 mg/ml in STC) were added to 100  $\mu$ l of the protoplast suspension in 10 ml tubes. After mixing, samples were incubated

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on ice for 30 min. 1 ml SPTC was mixed with the suspension and incubated at room temperature for 20 min. Protoplasts were mixed gently into 200 ml regeneration medium ( 0.1% (w/v yeast extract, 0.1% (w/v. caseinhydrolysate, 34.2% (w/v) sucrose, 1.6% (w/v) 5 granulated agar) at 43°C and spread on 94 mm plates (20 ml per plate). The plates were incubated at 28°C. After 12-24 h, the plates were overlaid with 10 ml per plate water based selective medium (16g/l granulated agar, 100mg/l hygromycin and further incubated at 28°C until transformants were obtained, which were 10 transferred to fresh CM-Hyg-plates (consisting of CM-media, 100  $\mu g/ml$  hygromycin and 2% (w/v) agar. The transformants were isolated by single spore isolation. For generation of conidia, the transformants were cultivated on SNA plates (Nirenberg, 1981, Canadian J. Botany 59: 1599-1609) under UV-light 7-14 days at 18°C. 15 Dilutions of conidia were plated on CM-Hyg plates, and single colonies were transferred from these plates to fresh CM-Hyg

### Example 4 Southernblot analysis

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plates.

Genomic DNA was isolated from frozen hyphal material using the Puregene Genomic DNA Isolation Kit (Gentra Systems, Minneapolis USA) and digested for 6 h with NruI restriction enzyme. The genomic DNA was separated by electrophoresis on a 1% (w/v) agarose 25 gel and blotted onto a nylon membrane (Hybond NX; Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Buckinghamshire, England). A digoxigenin labeled probe was generated by PCR based on specific primers PKS forward 5'-GCG CTT GAG ATG GCT AGT ATC G-3' and and PKS reverse 5'-GTG CCG TGC ATC TCG ATG TAG-3' using pGEM-T/PKS833 as template and 30 digoxigenin labeled dUTPs by PCR reaction according to the recommendation of the manufacturer (Roche Diagnostics GmbH, Mannheim). PCR conditions were 94°C for 3 min (initial denaturation) followed by 30 cycles of 94°C for 30 sec (denaturation), 55°C for 45 sec (annealing), 72°C for 1 min (extension) and a final extension at 35 72°C for 10 min. The non-radioactive hybridization and the detection were done under highly stringent conditions as described in Roche Molecular Biochemicals DIG Application Manual for Filter Hybridization (Roche Diagnostics GmbH, Mannheim).

40 To confirm the insertion of the vector construct into the PKS locus in comparison with the wild type gene, primers

EF-PKS 5' atgtctccaaaggaagctgagc 3' (SEQ ID NO 38); and

45 ER-PKS 5'tcgagtgatggatactgcttcg 3' (SEQ ID NO 39)

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are constructed based on the PKS DNA sequence from the plasmid pGEM-T/PKS833; four universal primers are constructed, wherein

Lac 92 5' cggctacactagaaggacagtatttggta 3' (SEQ ID NO 40)

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- Lac 93 5' gtcaggcaactatggatgaacgaaatagac 3' (SEQ ID NO 41)
- Lac 94 5' acccatctcataaataacgtcatgc 3' (SEQ ID NO 42); and
- 10 Lac 95 5' caactctatcagagcttggttga 3' (SEQ ID NO 43)

permit amplification of a 412 bp DNA fragment of the hygromycin cassette.

- 15 PCR reactions were conducted in classical conditions: 94°C for 3 min (initial denaturation) followed by 30 cycles of 94°C 60 sec (denaturation), 55°C for 90 sec (annealing), 72°C for 90 sec (extension) and a final extension at 72°C for 10 min.
- Six (6) recombinant clones resistant to hygromycine were analyzed 20 by PCR using the primer set Lac 94 / Lac 95 specific for the hygromycin resistance gene. All the mutants were found to present the expected DNA fragment of 412 bp, indicating the integration of the plasmid pUCmini-Hyg-PKS in the genome.
- 25 A 712 bp corresponding to the PKS gene could be amplified with the primer set EF-PKS/ER-PKS mentioned above using genomic DNA from a wild type strain; however no PCR fragments were amplified with genomic DNA from the recombinant clones indicating that the PKS gene is disrupted by the insertion of pUCmini-Hyg-PKS. This
- 30 was confirmed by PCR amplification EF-PKS combined with Lac 93 (hybridizing to the plasmid backbone near Not I restriction site) and ER-PKS combined with Lac 92 (hybridizing to the plasmid backbone near Asc I restriction site). In both cases, DNA fragments of about 600 bp were amplified for the recombinant clones but not
- ing the wild type strain (WT). Alltogether, the PCR analysis using the different primer sets proves that the plasmid pUCmini-Hyg-PKS was targeted specifically in the PKS locus by homologous recombination. This process permits the PKS gene to be disrupted since the recombinant mutants were found to lack the typical pigmentation (purple) of the wildtype strain.

Example 5 functional expression of Green Fluorescent Protein (GFP) in Fusarium graminearum

45 A) Plasmid construction

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In a first step, a 67bp DNA fragment encoding the peptide leader of the first 23 amino acids from N-terminus of the yeast ARH1 (SwissProt; P48360) was amplified by PCR using the primers

- 5 Lac 80 5' cccgaattcatgagctttgttcaaataagg 3' (SEQ ID NO 44) and
  - Lac 81 5' ttattctagattttccatgggaatggatacagtcttacg 3' (SEQ ID NO 45)
- 10 In a second step, a 734 bp DNA fragment encoding the Green Fluorescent Protein (GFP) was amplified by PCR using the plasmid pEGFP-N2 (Genbank; U57608) and the primers
- Lac 84 5' cgccaccatggtgagcaagggcgaggagctgtt 3' (SEQ ID NO 46) and  ${f 15}$ 
  - Lac 85 5' tatgatctagagtcgcggccgctttacttgtacagctcg 3' (SEQ ID NO 47).
- 20 The PCR products were assembled in frame with the Nco I restriction sites present in the oligonucleotides Lac 81 and Lac 84 and cloned in the expression plasmid pYes2 (Invitrogen) using the restriction sites EcoRI and Xba I present in the oligonucleotides Lac 80 and Lac 85, respectively. In the resulting plasmid pLAC7, the recombinant gene encoding GFP is under the control of the galactose (Gal 1) promoter and cytochrome C1 terminator.
- A 2892 bp DNA fragment containing the GFP expression cassette was isolated from pLac7 using the restriction sites Nae I and Bsa I 30 and cloned in the plasmid pUCmini-Hyg-PKS (see example 2). To do so , pUCmini-Hyg-PKS was firstly cut by Asc I and filled in according to classical method then treated with Bsa I. The resulting plasmid pUCmini-Hyg-PKS-GFP contains all genetic elements permitting the production of recombinant GFP in Fusarium grami- 35 nearum.
  - B) Transformation of Fusarium graminearum with pUCmini-Hyg-PKS-GFP and analysis of transformants
- 40 The transformation was done as described in example 3, wherein pUCmini-Hyg-PKS-GFP was linearized with EcoR47III. The correct integration of the plasmid in the PKS locus was observed after single conidiation by the absence of pigmentation of the recombinant mutants.

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In addition, the integration was confirmed by PCR as described in example 4 using the following primer combinations EF-PKS (see example 4; SEQ ID NO:38) and ER-PKS (see example 4; SEQ ID NO:39), whereby no amplification were observed since the gene PKS is distrupted, whereas wild type strain or unspecific mutants presented a 714 bp DNA fragment corresponding to the expected PKS DNA fragment.

Using the primer combination EF-PKS (see example 4; SEQ ID NO:38) 10 and

Lac 211 5' gcttctaatccgtactagtggatca 3' (SEQ ID NO 48)

the amplification of a 835 bp DNA corresponding to the 5' end 15 plasmid integration in the PKS locus of the mutants was observed. No DNA fragment was amplified for the wildtype strain due the absence of the DNA sequence complementary to Lac211.

The primer combination

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ANK 458 5' ctttgatcttttctacggggtctga 3' (SEQ ID NO 49) and

ER-PKS (see example 4; SEQ ID NO:39) led to the amplification of a 718 bp DNA corresponding to the 3' end plasmid integration in 25 the PKS locus of the mutants. No DNA fragment was amplified for the wildtype strain due the absence of the DNA sequence complementary to ANK 458.

C) Detection of the production of GFP

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The recombinant mutants were grown for a few days in CM-Hyg medium as described in example 3 except for glucose which was replaced by galactose as a carbon source. The fluorescence of GFP was detected using the polarstar spectrophotometer (Firma BMG;

35 Ex: 385nm and Em: 520nm). In these conditions fluorescence was observed for the strains which showed integration of the plasmid whereas no fluorescence was observed for the wildtype strains.

Brief description of the figures

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Figure 1: Map of pUCmini-Hyg

Figure 1: Map of PUCmini-Hyg TA

## Claims

- A plasmid vector for targeted transformation of filamentous
   fungi comprising
  - a) an origin of replication for a host organism not originating from the filamentous fungi to be transformed;
- b) a selection marker for a host organism not originating from the filamentous fungi;
- a promotor facilitating recombinant expression in fungithat is functionally linked to the coding region of the hygromycin resistance gene which is functionally linked to a terminator which facilitates transcription termination in filamentous fungi;
- wherein the overall size of the elements a), b) and c) does not exceed 4500 bp; and
  - d) a nucleic acid sequence which is homologous to nucleic acid sequences of the filamentous fungi to be transformed and makes homologous recombination in the filamentous fungi to be transformed possible.
  - 2. A plasmid vector as claimed in claim 1, wherein the origin of replication a) originates from bacteria.
- 30 3. A plasmid vector as claimed in claims 1 to 2, wherein the selection marker b) imparts a resistance to antibiotics.
- A plasmid vector according to claims 1 to 3, wherein the promotor of element c) is selected from the group consisting of the GPD-1-, PX6-, TEF-, CUP1-, PGK-, GAP1-, TPI, PHO5-, AOX1, GAL10/CYC-1, CYC1, OliC-, ADH-, TDH-, Kex2-, MFa- and the NMT-promotor.
- 5. A plasmid vector according to claims 1 to 4, wherein the ter40 minator of element c) is selected from the group consisting
  of the AOX1-, nos-, PGK-, TrpC- and the CYC1-terminator.
- A plasmid vector according to claims 1 to 5, wherein the promotor of element c) is the GPD-1-promotor and the terminator of element c) is the nos-terminator.

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7. A plasmid vector according to claims 1 to 6, wherein the nucleic acid sequence d) is functionally linked to a promotor facilitating recombinant expression in filamentous fungi.

- **5** 8. A plasmid vector according to claims 1 to 7, wherein the nucleic acid sequence d) is functionally linked to a transcription terminator facilitating recombinant expression in filamentous fungi.
- 10 9. A selection marker comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a polyketide synthetase fragment, wherein said nucleic acid sequence comprises
- i. a nucleic acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID
   NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:4 or SEQ ID NO:5; or
  - ii. a nucleic acid sequence which, owing to the degeneracy of the genetic code, can be deduced from the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:6 by back translation; or
- iii. a functional equivalent of the nucleic acid sequence set forth in i) which is encoded by an amino acid sequence that has at least an identity of 50% with the SEQ ID NO: or from a functional equivalent of an amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:6 that has at least an identity of 41% with the SEQ ID NO:6 or from a functional equivalent of an amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:8 that has at least an identity of 49% with the SEQ ID NO:8 or from a functional equivalent of an amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:10 that has at least an identity of 6; or
  - iv. parts of the nucleic acid sequence as defined in i., ii. or iii. consisting of at least 300bp; or
- v. parts of the nucleic acid sequence as defined in i., ii. or iii. consisting of at least 300bp comprising
  - a) a nucleic acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:7; or
- b) a nucleic acid sequence which, owing to the degeneracy of the genetic code, can be deduced from the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:8 by back translation; or

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c) a functional equivalent of a nucleic acid sequence set forth in a), which is encoded by amino acid sequence that has at least an identity of 85% with the SEQ ID NO:8.

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- 10. Use of a nucleic acid sequence comprising
  - a nucleic acid sequence encoding a polyketide synthetase;
     or

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- b) parts of the nucleic acid sequence as defined in i. consisting of at least 300bp.
- as marker for targeted transformation in filamentous fungi.

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- 11. Use of a nucleic acid sequence according to claim 10 said nucleic acid sequence comprising
  - i. a nucleic acid sequence according to claim 9; or

- ii. a nucleic acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:9 or SEQ ID NO: 11; or
- iii.a nucleic acid sequence which, owing to the degeneracy of the genetic code, can be deduced from the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:12 or SEQ ID NO:13 by back translation; or
- iv. a functional equivalent of the nucleic acid sequence set
  forth in i), which is encoded by an amino acid sequence
  that has at least an identity of 40% with the SEQ ID NO:6
  or from a functional equivalent of an amino acid sequence
  shown in SEQ ID NO:6 that has at least an identity of 38%
  with the SEQ ID NO:6 or from a functional equivalent of
  an amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:8 that has at
  least an identity of 39% with the SEQ ID NO:8 or from a
  functional equivalent of an amino acid sequence shown in
  SEQ ID NO:10 that has at least an identity of; or
- v. parts of the nucleic acid sequence as defined in ii., iii. or iv. consisting of at least 300bp; or
- vi. parts of the nucleic acid sequence as definied in ii.,
  iii or iv. consisting of at least 300bp comprising a nucleic acid sequence, which is encoded by an amino acid

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sequence that has at least an identity of 68% with the SEQ ID NO:8.

- 12. A plasmid vector for targeted transformation of filamentous fungi additionally comprising a selection marker comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a polyketide synthetase fragment, said nucleic acid sequence comprising
  - i. a nucleic acid sequence according to claim 9; or

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- ii. a functional equivalent of the nucleic acid sequence set forth in i) which is encoded by an amino acid sequence that has at least an identity of 40% with the SEQ ID NO:6.
- iii. a nucleic acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:9 or SEQ ID
  NO: 11;
- iv. a nucleic acid sequence which, owing to the degeneracy of the genetic code, can be deduced from the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:12 or SEQ ID NO:13 by back translation; or
  - v. parts of the nucleic acid sequence as defined in ii., iii. or iv. consisting of at least 300bp; or

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vi. parts of the nucleic acid sequence as defined in i., ii. or iii. or iv. consisting of at least 300bp, which are encoded by an amino acid sequence that has at least an identity of 68% with SEQ ID NO:8.

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- 13. A plasmid vector for targeted transformation of filamentous fungi as claimed in claims 1 to 8, additionally comprising a selection marker comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a polyketide synthetase fragment, said nucleic acid sequence comprising
  - i. a nucleic acid sequence according to claim 9; or
- ii. a functional equivalent of the nucleic acid sequence set

  forth in i), which is encoded by an amino acid sequence
  that has at least an identity of 40% with the SEQ ID

  NO:6; or
- iii. a nucleic acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:9 or SEQ ID NO: 11;

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iv. a nucleic acid sequence which, owing to the degeneracy of the genetic code, can be deduced from the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:12 or SEQ ID NO:13 by back translation; or

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- v. parts of the nucleic acid sequence as defined in ii., iii. or iv. consisting of at least 300bp; or
- vi. parts of the nucleic acid sequence as defined in i., ii.

  or iii. or iv. consisting of at least 300bp comprising a nucleic acid sequence, which is encoded by a functional equivalent of an amino acid sequence that has at least an identity of 68% with the SEQ ID NO:8.

## 15 14. An expression cassette comprising

 a promotor sequence in functional linkage with a nucleic acid sequence according to claim 9 in antisense orientation; and optionally

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- b) further genetic control sequences functionally linked to a nucleic acid sequence according to a).
- 15. A plasmid vector for targeted transformation of filamentous25 fungi additionally comprising an expression cassette according to claim 14.
- 16. A plasmid vector for targeted transformation of filamentous fungi as claimed in claims 1 to 8, additionally comprising an expression cassette according to claim 14.
  - 17. A method for transforming filamentous fungi, comprising the following steps
- a) transferring a plasmid vector according to claim 12, 13, 15 or 16 into a filamentous fungi;
  - b) selecting successfully transformed filamentous fungi by the absence of color.

- 18. An expression cassette comprising
  - a) a promotor sequence in functional linkage with a nucleic acid sequence comprising

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i. a nucleic acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:3, 4 or 5; or

- ii. a nucleic acid sequence which, owing to the degeneracy of the genetic code, can be deduced from the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:6 by back translation; or
- iii.a functional equivalent of the nucleic acid sequence set forth in i) which is encoded by an amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:6 that has at least an identity of 40% with the SEQ ID NO:6; or
  - iv. a nucleic acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:9 or SEQ ID NO: 11;
    - v. a nucleic acid sequence which, owing to the degeneracy of the genetic code, can be deduced from the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:12 or SEQ ID NO:13 by back translation;

and optionally

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- b) further genetic control sequences functionally linked to a nucleic acid sequence according to a).
  - 19. A method for transformation of filamentous fungi, comprising the following steps
- a) providing a filamentous fungi, in which the polyketide synthetase gene is modified in such away that the polyketide synthetase cannot be functionally expressed;
- b) transforming the filamentous fungi of step a) with an expression cassette according to claim 18 or a vector comprising the aforementioned expression cassette;
  - c) selecting successfully transformed filamentous fungi by the presence of color.
  - 20. A method as claimed in claim 17 or 19, wherein the plasmid vector comprises at least an additional selection marker.
- 21. A method as claimed in claims 17, 19 or 20, wherein the selection is confirmed by PCR.

22. A method as claimed in claims 17, 19, 20 or 21; wherein the filamentous fungi are successflly transformed and identified in a high-throughput screening.

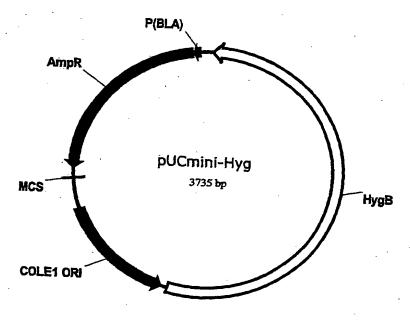


Figure 1

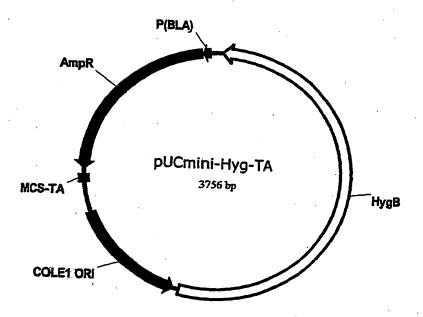


Figure 2

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WO 2004/005522

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.13

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agt gct Ser Ala		Pro					Asp					Met			6048
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ctt ggt Leu Gly					Leu					Ile					6144
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Ala	His 210	His	Asn	Met	Thr	Ile 215	Ser	Gly	Pro	Pro	Ser 220	Val	Leu	Glu	Lys
Phe 225	Ile	His	Ser	Ile	Ser 230	Thr	Ser	Pro	Lys	Asp 235	Ser	Leu	Pro	Val	Pro 240
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Asp	Glu	Val	Leu 260	Ser	Leu	Ser	Ala	Pro 265		Phe	Ala	Ser	Glu 270	Ser	Ile
Ile	Pro	Leu 275	Ile	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser 280		Asp	Glu	Leu	Gln 285		Leu	Lys
Tyr	Ala 290		Leu	Leu	Arg	Cys 295		Val	Ser	Asp	Met 300		Ile	Gln	Pro
Leu 305	_	Leu	Thr	Lys	Val 310		Gln	Ala	Val	Ala 315		Leu	. Leu	Glu	Val 320
Ser	Ser	Ser	Thr	Arg 325		Ile	lle	. Lys	330		Ala	Thr	Ser	Val 335	
Asn	Ser	Leu	Val 340		Val	Leu	Glu	Pro		Leu	Ala	Glu	Arg		Ala

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His Ala Gly Ala Gln Glu Tyr Ile Phe Ser Lys Leu Leu Arg Glu Ser Gly Thr Asp Pro Tyr Asn Val Ser Tyr Ile Glu Met His Gly Thr Gly Thr Gln Ala Gly Asp Ala Thr Glu Met Thr Ser Val Leu Lys Thr Phe Ala Pro Thr Ser Gly Phe Gly Gly Arg Leu Pro His Gln Asn Leu His Leu Gly Ser Val Lys Ala Asn Val Gly His Gly Glu Ser Ala Ser Gly Ile Ile Ala Leu Ile Lys Thr Leu Leu Met Met Glu Lys Asn Met Ile Pro Pro His Cys Gly Ile Lys Thr Lys Ile Asn His His Phe Pro Thr Asp Leu Thr Gln Arg Asn Val His Ile Ala Lys Val Pro Thr Ser Trp Thr Arg Ser Gly Gln Ala Asn Pro Arg Ile Ala Phe Val Asn Asn Phe Ser Ala Ala Gly Gly Asn Ser Ala Val Leu Leu Gln Asp Ala Pro Gln Pro Ser Val Val Ser Asp Val Thr Asp Pro Arg Thr Ser His Val Val Thr Met Ser Ala Arg Ser Ala Asp Ser Leu Arg Lys Asn Leu Ala Asn Leu Lys Glu Leu Val Glu Gly Gln Gly Asp Ser Glu Val Gly Phe Leu Ser Lys Leu Ser Tyr Thr Thr Thr Ala Arg Arg Met His His Gln Phe Arg Ala Ser Val Thr Ala Gln Thr Arg Glu Gln Leu Leu Lys Gly Leu Asp Ser Ala Ile Glu Arg Gln Asp Val Lys Arg Ile Pro Ala Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Gly Phe Val Phe Ser Gly Gln Gly Ala Gln Tyr Arg Gly Met Gly Lys Glu Tyr Phe Thr Ser Phe Thr Ala Phe Arg Ser Glu Ile Met Ser Tyr Asp Ser Ile Ala Gln Ala Gln Gly Phe Pro Ser Ile Leu 

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Ile Gln Leu Gly Leu Thr Cys Leu Gln Met Ala Leu Ala Lys Leu Trp 980 985 990

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His Tyr Ala Ala Leu His Val Ala Gly Val Leu Ser Ala Asn Asp Thr 1010 1015 1020

Ile Tyr Leu Thr Gly Ile Arg Ala Gln Leu Leu Val Asp Lys Cys Gln 025 1030 1035 1040

Ala Gly Thr His Ser Met Leu Ala Val Arg Ala Ser Leu Leu Gln Ile 1045 1050 1055

Gln Gln Phe Leu Asp Ala Asn Ile His Glu Val Ala Cys Val Asn Gly
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Asp Thr Ala Ala Ser Arg Val Thr Phe His Ser Leu Gln Ile Pro Val 1125 1130 1135

Leu Cys Ala Leu Asp Ser Ser Val Ile Ser Pro Gly Asn His Gly Val 1140 115 1150

Ile Gly Pro Leu His Leu Gln Arg His Cys Arg Glu Thr Val Asn Phe 1155 1160 1165

Glu Gly Ala Leu His Ala Ala Glu His Glu Lys Ile Ile Asn Lys Thr 1170 1180

Ser Thr Leu Trp Ile Glu Ile Gly Pro His Val Val Cys Ser Thr Phe 185 1190 1195 1200

Leu Lys Ser Ser Leu Gly Pro Ser Thr Pro Ala Ile Ala Ser Leu Arg 1205 1210 1215

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- Ser Thr Pro Ser Val Gln Lys Ile Leu Gln Glu Thr Ser Leu Asp Gln
- Val Leu Thr Ile Val Ala Glu Thr Asp Leu Ala Ser Pro Leu Leu Ser
- Glu Val Ala Gln Gly His Arg Val Asn Gly Val Lys Val Cys Thr Ser
- Ser Val Tyr Ala Asp Val Gly Leu Thr Leu Gly Lys Tyr Ile Leu Asp
- Asn Tyr Arg Thr Asp Leu Glu Gly Tyr Ala Val Asp Val His Gly Ile
- Glu Val His Lys Pro Leu Leu Lys Glu Asp Met Asn Gly Thr Pro
- Gln Ala Thr Pro Phe Arg Ile Glu Val Arg Tyr Pro Ile Gln Ser Thr
- Thr Ala Leu Met Ser Ile Ser Thr Thr Gly Pro Asn Gly Gln His Ile
- Lys His Ala Asn Cys Glu Leu Arg Leu Glu His Pro Ser Gln Trp Glu
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- Met Val Tyr Lys Val Phe Ser Ser Leu Val Asp Tyr Ala Asp Gly Tyr
- Lys Gly Leu Gln Glu Val Val Leu His Ser Gln Glu Leu Glu Gly Thr
- Ala Lys Val Arg Phe Gln Thr Pro Ser Gly Gly Phe Val Cys Asn Pro
- Met Trp Ile Asp Ser Cys Gly Gln Thr Thr Gly Phe Met Met Asn Cys
- His Gln Thr Thr Pro Asn Asp Tyr Val Tyr Val Asn His Gly Trp Lys
- Ser Met Arg Leu Ala Lys Ala Phe Arg Glu Asp Gly Thr Tyr Arg Thr

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26

Pro Tyr Asn Leu Gly Gly Trp Ser Ala Gly Gly Ile Cys Ala Tyr Glu 1875 1880 1885

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Leu Ile Asp Ser Pro Asn Pro Val Gly Leu Glu Lys Leu Pro Pro Arg 905 1910 1915 1920

Leu Tyr Asp Phe Leu Asn Ser Gln Asn Val Phe Gly Ser Asp Asn Pro 1925 1930 1935

His Ser Thr Ala Gly Thr Ser Val Lys Ala Pro Glu Trp Leu Leu Ala 1940 1945 1950

His Phe Leu Ala Phe Ile Asp Ala Leu Asp Ala Tyr Val Ala Val Pro 1955 1960 1965

Trp Asp Ser Gly Leu Val Gly Leu Ala Ser Pro Leu Pro Ala Pro Pro 1970 1975 1980

Gln Thr Tyr Met Leu Trp Ala Glu Asp Gly Val Cys Lys Asp Ser Asp 985 1990 1995 2000

Ser Ala Arg Pro Glu Tyr Arg Asp Asp Pro Arg Glu Met Arg Trp 2005 2010 2015

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27

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Glu Arg Arg Pro Ser Tyr Ile Gln Pro Asn Ser Asp Ala Arg Leu Val 100 105 110

Gly Leu Cys Thr Gly Leu Ile Ala Ala Thr Ala Val Ala Ala Ser Asp 115 120 125

Ser Leu Thr Ala Leu Ile Pro Leu Ala Val Glu Ala Val Arg Ile Ala 130 135 140

Phe Arg Ala Gly Ala His Val Gly Lys Val Ala Gln Gln Thr Glu Cys 145 150 155 160

Asp Ser Lys Thr Gln Ser Trp Ser Thr Ile Val Ala Ala Asp Glu Lys 165 170 175

Ser Ala Gln Glu Ala Leu Asp Ala Phe His Lys Glu Xaa Gly Thr Ser 180 185 190

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Ile Ser Val Pro Pro Trp Thr Lys Ala Arg Leu Xaa Glu Glu Ser Glu 210 215 220

Phe Phe Arg Thr Gln Lys Ser Ala Pro Val Ser Ile Phe Ala Pro Tyr 225 230 235 240

His Ala Ser His Xaa His Ser Gln Ser Asp Leu Asp Lys Ile Leu Arg 245 250 255

Pro Gln Thr Lys Thr Ile Phe Gly Asn Thr Thr Val Arg Phe Pro Val 260 265 270

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- Gln Asp Gln Thr His Asn Pro Ile Pro Leu Ala Ser Pro Gln Ile Ala 885 890 895
- Met Ala Phe Thr Gly Gln Gly Ser Gln Tyr Thr Gly Met Gly Gln Lys 900 905 910
- Leu Phe Glu Thr Ser Lys Gln Phe Arg Gln Asp Ile Glu Glu Phe Asn 915 920 925
- Glu Ile Ala Leu Arg Gln Gly Leu Pro Ser Ile Met Pro Leu Ile Asp 930 935 940
- Gly Ser Val Glu Val Gln His Leu Pro Pro Thr Val Val Gln Leu Gly 945 950 955 960
- Met Cys Cys Ile Gln Met Ala Leu Thr His Leu Trp Ser Thr Trp Gly 965 970 975
- Ile Gln Pro Ser Val Val Ile Gly His Ser Leu Gly Glu Tyr Ala Ala 980 985 990
- Leu Gln Ala Ala Gly Val Leu Ser Ile Ala Asp Thr Ile Tyr Leu Val 995 1000 1005
- Gly Lys Arg Ala Gln Leu Leu Glu Gln Lys Cys Thr Ala Gly Thr His 1010 1015 1020
- Ala Met Leu Ala Val Arg Ser Pro Val Gly Gly Leu Gln Asp Val Val 1025 1030 1035 1040
- Ala Asn Ser His Gly Lys Ile Glu Asn Cys Gly Ile Asn Gly Val Ser 1045 1050 1055
- Asp Thr Val Leu Ser Gly Thr Met Gly Asp Ile Asp Thr Val Ala Gln 1060 1065 1070
- Lys Leu Ala Asp Ala Gly Gln Lys Cys Thr Lys Leu Lys Leu Pro Phe 1075 1080 1085
- Ala Phe His Ser Ser Gln Val Asp Pro Ile Leu Ala Asp Phe Glu Lys 1090 1095 1100
- Leu Ala Ser Ser Val Asn Tyr His Pro Pro Arg Val Pro Val Ile Ser 1105 1110 1115 1120
- Pro Leu Leu Ser Asp Val Val Ser Val Gly Gly Val Phe Asp Ala Phe 1125 1130 1135
- Tyr Leu Ser Arg His Cys Arg Lys Thr Val Asp Phe Val Gly Gly Leu 1140 1145 1150
- Ser Ala Gly Met Ser Thr Ala Thr Ile Ser Asp Thr Ser Leu Trp Leu 1155 1160 1165
- Glu Val Gly Gly His Pro Leu Cys Ala Ser Met Ile Lys Ser Cys Leu 1170 1175 1180

- Ser Val Pro Thr Leu Ala Thr Met Arg Arg Asp Glu Asp Pro Trp Lys Ile Ile Ser Ala Ser Met Ala Gly Leu Tyr Thr Ala Gly Lys Ser Leu Asn Trp Asp Ala Phe His Lys Glu Asn Glu Ser Leu Arg Val Leu Asn Asp Leu Pro Phe Tyr Gly Phe Asp Glu Lys Asn Tyr Trp Leu Gln Tyr Thr Gly Asp Trp Leu Leu Tyr Lys Gly Asp Tyr Pro Lys Ala Ile Ala Pro Ala Pro Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Arg Pro Ala Lys Ala Arg Lys Tyr Leu Ser Thr Ser Val Gln Gly Ile Val Ser Glu Glu Val Lys Gly Lys Thr Val Thr Ile Val Ala Glu Ser Asp Phe Ala His Pro Lys Leu Phe Pro Val Ile Ala Gly His Leu Val Asn Gly Ser Gly Leu Cys Pro Ser Thr Leu Tyr Ala Asp Met Ala Tyr Thr Leu Gly Gln Leu Gly Val Gly Leu Leu Lys Pro Gly Glu Lys Val Asp Ile Asn Ile Gly Thr Met Asp Asn Pro Ala Pro Leu Leu Lys Asn Ile Asn Gln Pro Glu Ser Gln Ile Val Gln Met Thr Met Lys Ile Asp Leu Asp Ala Arg Lys Ala Asp Phe Ala Val Thr Ser Asn Asn Gly Lys Lys Asp Val Thr His Ala Lys Cys Val Ile Val Phe Glu Asp Ala Ala Val Trp Lys Glu Gln Trp Ser Lys Thr Ser Tyr Leu Ile Gln Ser Arg Ile Asp Met Leu Lys His Lys Met Glu Asn Gly Glu Ala Asp Lys Val Ser Arg Ala Met Ala Tyr Lys Leu Phe Gly Ala Leu Val Asp Tyr Ala Asp Ile Phe Gln Gly Met
- Gln Asn Val Val Phe Asp Gly Pro Glu Phe Glu Ala Thr Ser Asn Ile 1475 1480 1485

- Lys Phe Arg Ala Gly Pro Asn Asp Gly Asp Phe Tyr Phe Ser Pro Tyr 1490 1495 1500
- Phe Ile Asp Ser Ala Cys His Leu Ser Xaa Phe Thr Val Xaa Ala Thr 1505 1510 1515 1520
- Val Xaa Pro Gln Asp Glu Cys Tyr Ile Ser His Gly Trp Ser Ser Leu 1525 1530 1535
- Arg Phe Ile Glu Pro Leu Gln His Asp Gln Gln Tyr Tyr Ala Tyr Leu 1540 1545 1550
- Lys Met Gln Pro Val Ser Gly Ser Lys Xaa Arg Ala Gly Asp Val Tyr 1555 1560 1565
- Val Phe Asn Ala Asp Lys Xaa Val Leu Arg Leu Ala Gly Gly Val Arg 1570 1580
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- Leu Met Ser Leu Thr Ile Ser Gly Lys Phe Arg Glu Asp Leu Asp Leu 1700 1705 1710
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- Arg Lys His Leu Ser Gly Met Ser Gly Pro Glu Pro Ile Ala Thr Gly 1730 1740
- Asp Ala Ser Ser Val Glu Ser Thr Asp Ser Gly Ser Glu Ser Asp Glu 1745 1750 1755 1760
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- Ala Lys Xaa Gln Glu Gln Gly Lys Ser Ala Ala Val Glu Ala Met Ala \
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Gln Pro Pro Ser Ala Glu Gly Gln Asp Met Ile Glu Thr Ile Arg Val 1795 1800 1805

Val Ile Ala Gln Glu Met Glu Met Asp Leu Ala Glu Ile Thr Asp Xaa 1810 1815 1820

Thr Asp Leu Ser Asn Leu Gly Met Asp Ser Leu Met Ala Leu Thr Val 1825 1830 1835 1840

Leu Gly Lys Leu Arg Glu Asp His Asp Ile Asp Leu Asp Pro Thr Ile 1845 1850 1855

Leu Ala Asp Asn Pro Thr Leu Ala His Leu Arg Lys Ala Leu Gly Leu 1860 1865 1870

Glu Lys Ala Lys Pro Ala Pro Ala Pro Lys Gln Xaa Val Arg Thr Asn 1875 1880 1885

Val Val Val Ala Pro Ala Ala Pro Pro Val Xaa Val Val Xaa Xaa 1890 1895 1900

Pro Pro Ala Thr Ser Val Leu Leu Gln Gly Asn Pro Lys Thr Ala Thr 1905 1910 1915 1920

Xaa Asn Leu Phe Leu Phe Pro Asp Gly Ser Gly Ser Ala Thr Ser Tyr 1925 1930 1935

Val Ser Ile Pro Ala Ile Asp Ser Xaa Asn Leu Ala Val Tyr Gly Leu 1940 1945 1950

Asn Cys Pro Phe Met Lys Asp Pro Thr Ser Tyr Thr Cys Gly Ile Xaa 1955 1960 1965

Ser Val Ser Xaa Leu Tyr Leu Glu Lys Val Leu Xaa Arg Gln Pro Asn 1970 1975 1980

Gly Pro Tyr Ile Leu Xaa Gly Trp Ser Ala Ser Gly Val Phe Ala Tyr 1985 1990 1995 2000

Xaa Ile Thr Xaa Gln Leu Xaa Asp Leu Gln Xaa Leu His Pro Asp Lys 2005 2010 2015

Asn Tyr Thr Val Glu Lys Leu Asn Leu Ile Xaa Ser Pro Cys Pro Ile 2020 2025 2030

Arg Leu Glu Pro Leu Pro Ala Arg Leu His His Phe Phe Asp Glu Ile 2035 2040 2045

Gly Leu Leu Gly Thr Gly Thr Gly Lys Thr Pro Asn Trp Leu Leu Pro 2050 2055 2060

His Phe Glu Tyr Ser Ile Lys Ala Leu Thr Ala Tyr Arg Pro Glu Leu 2065 2070 2075 2080

Lys Ser Thr Arg Asp Phe Asn Ala Pro Pro Thr Leu Leu Ile Trp Ala 2085 2090 2095

37

Thr Asp Gly Val Cys Gly Lys Pro Gly Asp Pro Arg Pro Pro Pro Gln 2100 2105 2110

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Phe Gly Pro Asn Gly Trp Asp Lys Leu Leu Gly Ala Glu Val Cys Lys 2130 2135 2140

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<212> DNA

<213> Aspergillus parasiticus

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Leu Gln Ser Met Asn Thr Val Asp His Lys Leu Ala Arg Thr Ala Asp 50 55 60

Leu Arg Gln Met Val Gln Lys Tyr Val Asp Gly Lys Leu Thr Pro Ala 65 70 80

Phe Arg Thr Ala Leu Val Cys Leu Cys Gln Leu Gly Cys Phe Ile Arg 85 90 95

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Thr	Thr	Asn 195	Val	Pro	Gln	Thr	Arg 200	Arg	Pro	Trp	Ile	Ser 205	Cys	Ile	Ser
Lys	Asn 210		Ile	Thr	Leu	Ser 215	Gly	Ser	Pro	Ser	Thr 220	Leu	Arg	Ala	Phe
Cys 225		Met	Pro	Gln	Met 230	Ala	Gln	His	Arg	Thr 235		Pro	Ile	Pro	Ile 240
Cys	Leu	Pro	Ala	His 245		Gly	Ala	Leu	Phe 250		Gln	Ala	. Asp	11e 255	Thr
Thr	Ile	. Leu	Asp 260		Thr	Pro	Thr	Thr 265	Pro	Trp	Glu	Gln	Leu 270		Gly
Gln	Ile	275		Ile	Ser	His	Val 280		Gly	Asn	. Val	Val 285		Thr	Ser
Asn	Тут 290		Asp	Lev	lle	Glu 295		Ala	Leu	ı Ser	300		Leu	Leu	Glu
Glr 305		L Arg	J Leu	a Asp	310		. Glu	Thr	Gl3	7 Leu 315		Arg	g Leu	Leu	320
Ser	Arg	g Glr	n Val	1 Lys 325		· Val	Thr	· Ile	2330		Phe	e Lei	ı Thi	335	
Ası	ı Glı	ı Thi	7 Met		r Asr	ı Ile	e Leu	345		o Sei	r Phe	≥ Ile	350		Glu
Thi	c Ar	g Th:		o Thi	r Gly	y Arg	360		e Pro	o Ala	a Sei	36		g Pro	Gly
Ala	a Gl; 37		s Cy	s Ly:	s Lei	37		e Val	l Se:	r Me	38		y Ar	g Phe	e Pro
Gl: 38:		r Pr	o Th	r Th	r Gli 390		r Phe	e Tr]	o As	p Le		и Ту	r Ly	s Gly	Leu 400

Asp Val Cys Lys Glu Val Pro Arg Arg Arg Trp Asp Ile Asn Thr His Val Asp Pro Ser Gly Lys Ala Arg Asn Lys Gly Ala Thr Lys Trp Gly Cys Trp Leu Asp Phe Ser Gly Asp Phe Asp Pro Arg Phe Phe Gly Ile Ser Pro Lys Glu Ala Pro Gln Met Asp Pro Ala Gln Arg Met Ala Leu Met Ser Thr Tyr Glu Ala Met Glu Arg Ala Gly Leu Val Pro Asp Thr Thr Pro Ser Thr Gln Arg Asp Arg Ile Gly Val Phe His Gly Val Thr Ser Asn Asp Trp Met Glu Thr Asn Thr Ala Gln Asn Ile Asp Thr Tyr Phe Ile Thr Gly Gly Asn Arg Gly Phe Ile Pro Gly Arg Ile Asn Phe Cys Phe Glu Phe Ala Gly Pro Ser Tyr Thr Asn Asp Thr Ala Cys Ser Ser Ser Leu Ala Ala Ile His Leu Ala Cys Asn Ser Leu Trp Arg Gly Asp Cys Asp Thr Ala Val Ala Gly Gly Thr Asn Met Ile Tyr Thr Pro Asp Gly His Thr Gly Leu Asp Lys Gly Phe Phe Leu Ser Arg Thr Gly Asn Cys Lys Pro Tyr Asp Asp Lys Ala Asp Gly Tyr Cys Arg Ala Glu Gly Val Gly Thr Val Phe Ile Lys Arg Leu Glu Asp Ala Leu Ala Asp Asn Asp Pro Ile Leu Gly Val Ile Leu Asp Ala Lys Thr Asn His Ser Ala Met Ser Glu Ser Met Thr Arg Pro His Val Gly Ala Gln Ile Asp Asn Met Thr Ala Ala Leu Asn Thr Thr Gly Leu His Pro Asn Asp Phe Ser Tyr Ile Glu Met His Gly Thr Gly Thr Gln Val Gly Asp Ala Val Glu Met Glu Ser Val Leu Ser Val Phe Ala Pro Ser Glu Thr Ala Arg 

Lys Ala Asp Gln Pro Leu Phe Val Gly Ser Ala Lys Ala Asn Val Gly His Gly Glu Gly Val Ser Gly Val Thr Ser Leu Ile Lys Val Leu Met Met Met Gln His Asp Thr Ile Pro Pro His Cys Gly Ile Lys Pro Gly Ser Lys Ile Asn Arg Asn Phe Pro Asp Leu Gly Ala Arg Asn Val His Ile Ala Phe Glu Pro Lys Pro Trp Pro Arg Thr His Thr Pro Arg Arg Val Leu Ile Asn Asn Phe Ser Ala Ala Gly Gly Asn Thr Ala Leu Ile Val Glu Asp Ala Pro Glu Arg His Trp Pro Thr Glu Lys Asp Pro Arg Ser Ser His Ile Val Ala Leu Ser Ala His Val Gly Ala Ser Met Lys Thr Asn Leu Glu Arg Leu His Gln Tyr Leu Leu Lys Asn Pro His Thr Asp Leu Ala Gln Leu Ser Tyr Thr Thr Thr Ala Arg Arg Trp His Tyr Leu His Arg Val Ser Val Thr Gly Ala Ser Val Glu Glu Val Thr Arg Lys Leu Glu Met Ala Ile Gln Asn Gly Asp Gly Val Ser Arg Pro Lys Ser Lys Pro Lys Ile Leu Phe Ala Phe Thr Gly Gln Gly Ser Gln Tyr Ala Thr Met Gly Lys Gln Val Tyr Asp Ala Tyr Pro Ser Phe Arg Glu Asp Leu Glu Lys Phe Asp Arg Leu Ala Gln Ser His Gly Phe Pro Ser Phe Leu His Val Cys Thr Ser Pro Lys Gly Asp Val Glu Glu Met Ala Pro Val Val Val Gln Leu Ala Ile Thr Cys Leu Gln Met Ala Leu Thr Asn Leu Met Thr Ser Phe Gly Ile Arg Pro Asp Val Thr Val Gly His Ser Leu Gly Glu Phe Ala Ala Leu Tyr Ala Ala Gly Val Leu Ser Ala 

- Ser Asp Val Val Tyr Leu Val Gly Gln Arg Ala Glu Leu Leu Gln Glu 1010 1015 1020
- Arg Cys Gln Arg Gly Thr His Ala Met Leu Ala Val Lys Ala Thr Pro 1025 1030 1035 1040
- Glu Ala Leu Ser Gln Trp Ile Gln Asp His Asp Cys Glu Val Ala Cys 1045 1050 1055
- Ile Asn Gly Pro Glu Asp Thr Val Leu Ser Gly Thr Thr Lys Asn Val 1060 1065 1070
- Ala Glu Val Gln Arg Ala Met Thr Asp Asn Gly Ile Lys Cys Thr Leu 1075 1080 1085
- Leu Lys Leu Pro Phe Ala Phe His Ser Ala Gln Val Gln Pro Ile Leu 1090 1095 1100
- Asp Asp Phe Glu Ala Leu Ala Gln Gly Ala Thr Phe Ala Lys Pro Gln 1105 1110 1115 1120
- Leu Leu Ile Leu Ser Pro Leu Leu Arg Thr Glu Ile His Glu Gln Gly
  1125 1130 1135
- Val Val Thr Pro Ser Tyr Val Ala Gln His Cys Arg His Thr Val Asp 1140 1145 1150
- Met Ala Gln Ala Leu Arg Ser Ala Arg Glu Lys Gly Leu Ile Asp Asp 1155 1160 1165
- Lys Thr Leu Val Ile Glu Leu Gly Pro Lys Pro Leu Ile Ser Gly Met 1170 1175 1180
- Val Lys Met Thr Leu Gly Asp Lys Ile Ser Thr Leu Pro Thr Leu Ala 1185 1190 1195 1200
- Pro Asn Lys Ala Ile Trp Pro Ser Leu Gln Lys Ile Leu Thr Ser Val 1205 1210 1215
- Tyr Thr Gly Gly Trp Asp Ile Asn Trp Lys Lys Tyr His Ala Pro Phe 1220 1230
- Ala Ser Ser Gln Lys Val Val Asp Leu Pro Ser Tyr Gly Trp Asp Leu 1235 1240 1245
- Lys Asp Tyr Tyr Ile Pro Tyr Gln Gly Asp Trp Cys Leu His Arg His 1250 1255 1260
- Gln Gln Asp Cys Lys Cys Ala Ala Pro Gly His Glu Ile Lys Thr Ala 1265 1270 1275 1280
- Asp Tyr Gln Val Pro Pro Glu Ser Thr Pro His Arg Pro Ser Lys Leu 1285 1290 1295
- Asp Pro Ser Lys Glu Ala Phe Pro Glu Ile Lys Thr Thr Thr Thr Leu 1300 1305 1310

His Arg Val Val Glu Glu Thr Thr Lys Pro Leu Gly Ala Thr Leu Val 1315 1320 1325

Val Glu Thr Asp Ile Ser Arg Lys Asp Val Asn Gly Leu Ala Arg Gly
1330 1335 1340

His Leu Val Asp Gly Ile Pro Leu Cys Thr Pro Ser Phe Tyr Ala Asp 1345 1350 1355 1360

Ile Ala Met Gln Val Gly Gln Tyr Ser Met Gln Arg Leu Arg Ala Gly
1365 1370 1375

His Pro Gly Ala Gly Ala Ile Asp Gly Leu Val Asp Val Ser Asp Met
1380 1385 1390

Val Val Asp Lys Ala Leu Val Pro His Gly Lys Gly Pro Gln Leu Leu 1395 1400 1405

Arg Thr Thr Leu Thr Met Glu Trp Pro Pro Lys Ala Ala Ala Thr Thr 1410 1415 1420

Arg Ser Ala Lys Val Lys Phe Ala Thr Tyr Phe Ala Asp Gly Lys Leu 1425 1430 1435 1440

Asp Thr Glu His Ala Ser Cys Thr Val Arg Phe Thr Ser Asp Ala Gln 1445 1450 1455

Leu Lys Ser Leu Arg Arg Ser Val Ser Glu Tyr Lys Thr His Ile Arg 1460 1465 1470

Gln Leu His Asp Gly His Ala Lys Gly Gln Phe Met Arg Tyr Asn Arg 1475 1480 1485

Lys Thr Gly Tyr Lys Leu Met Ser Ser Met Ala Arg Phe Asn Pro Asp 1490 1495 1500

Tyr Met Leu Leu Asp Tyr Leu Val Leu Asn Glu Ala Glu Asn Glu Ala 1505 1510 1515 1520

Ala Ser Gly Val Asp Phe Ser Leu Gly Ser Ser Glu Gly Thr Phe Ala 1525 1530 1535

Ala His Pro Ala His Val Asp Ala Ile Thr Gln Val Ala Gly Phe Ala 1540 1550

Met Asn Ala Asn Asp Asn Val Asp Ile Glu Lys Gln Val Tyr Val Asn 1555 1560 1565

His Gly Trp Asp Ser Phe Gln Ile Tyr Gln Pro Leu Asp Asn Ser Lys 1570 1575 1580

Ser Tyr Gln Val Tyr Thr Lys Met Gly Gln Ala Lys Glu Asn Asp Leu 1585 1590 1595 1600

Val His Gly Asp Val Val Leu Asp Gly Glu Gln Ile Val Ala Phe 1605 1610 1615

Phe Arg Gly Leu Thr Leu Arg Ser Val Pro Arg Gly Ala Leu Arg Val 1620 1630

Val Leu Gln Thr Thr Val Lys Lys Ala Asp Arg Gln Leu Gly Phe Lys 1635 1640 1645

Thr Met Pro Ser Pro Pro Pro Pro Thr Thr Met Pro Ile Ser Pro 1650 1655 1660

Tyr Lys Pro Ala Asn Thr Gln Val Ser Ser Gln Ala Ile Pro Ala Glu 1665 1670 1680

Ala Thr His Ser His Thr Pro Pro Gln Pro Lys His Ser Pro Val Pro 1685 1690 1695

Glu Thr Ala Gly Ser Ala Pro Ala Ala Lys Gly Val Gly Val Ser Asn 1700 1705 1710

Glu Lys Leu Asp Ala Val Met Arg Val Val Ser Glu Glu Ser Gly Ile 1715 1720 1725

Ala Leu Glu Glu Leu Thr Asp Asp Ser Asn Phe Ala Asp Met Gly Ile 1730 1740

Asp Ser Leu Ser Ser Met Val Ile Gly Ser Arg Phe Arg Glu Asp Leu 1745 1750 1755 1760

Gly Leu Asp Leu Gly Pro Glu Phe Ser Leu Phe Ile Asp Cys Thr Thr 1765 1770 1775

Val Arg Ala Leu Lys Asp Phe Met Leu Gly Ser Gly Asp Ala Gly Ser 1780 1785 1790

Gly Ser Asn Val Glu Asp Pro Pro Pro Ser Ala Thr Pro Gly Ile Asn 1795 1800 1805

Pro Glu Thr Asp Trp Ser Ser Ser Ala Ser Asp Ser Ile Phe Ala Ser 1810 1815 1820

Glu Asp His Gly His Ser Ser Glu Ser Gly Ala Asp Thr Gly Ser Pro 1825 1830 1835 1840

Pro Ala Leu Asp Leu Lys Pro Tyr Cys Arg Pro Ser Thr Ser Val Val 1845 1850 1855

Leu Gln Gly Leu Pro Met Val Ala Arg Lys Thr Leu Phe Met Leu Pro 1860 1865 1870

Asp Gly Gly Ser Ala Phe Ser Tyr Ala Ser Leu Pro Arg Leu Lys 1875 1880 1885

Ser Asp Thr Ala Val Val Gly Leu Asn Cys Pro Tyr Ala Arg Asp Pro 1890 1895 1900

Glu Asn Met Asn Cys Thr His Gly Ala Met Ile Glu Ser Phe Cys Asn 1905 1910 1915 1920

Glu Ile Arg Arg Gln Pro Arg Gly Pro Tyr His Leu Gly Gly Trp 

Ser Ser Gly Gly Ala Phe Ala Tyr Val Val Ala Glu Ala Leu Val Asn 

Gln Gly Glu Glu Val His Ser Leu Ile Ile Ile Asp Ala Pro Ile Pro 

Gln Ala Met Glu Gln Leu Pro Arg Ala Phe Tyr Glu His Cys Asn Ser 

Ile Gly Leu Phe Ala Thr Gln Pro Gly Ala Ser Pro Asp Gly Ser Thr 

Glu Pro Pro Ser Tyr Leu Ile Pro His Phe Thr Ala Val Val Asp Val 

Met Leu Asp Tyr Lys Leu Ala Pro Leu His Ala Arg Arg Met Pro Lys 

Val Gly Ile Val Trp Ala Ala Asp Thr Val Met Asp Glu Arg Asp Ala 

Pro Lys Met Lys Gly Met His Phe Met Ile Gln Lys Arg Thr Glu Phe 

Gly Pro Asp Gly Trp Asp Thr Ile Met Pro Gly Ala Ser Phe Asp Ile 

Val Arg Ala Asp Gly Ala Asn His Phe Thr Leu Met Gln Lys Glu His 

Val Ser Ile Ile Ser Asp Leu Ile Asp Arg Val Met Ala 

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<211> 1986

<212> PRT

<213> Aspergillus nidulans

Met Glu Asp Pro Tyr Arg Val Tyr Leu Phe Gly Asp Gln Thr Gly Asp 

Phe Glu Val Gly Leu Arg Arg Leu Leu Gln Ala Lys Asn His Ser Leu 

Leu Ser Ser Phe Leu Gln Arg Ser Tyr His Ala Val Arg Gln Glu Ile 

Ser His Leu Pro Pro Ser Glu Arg Ser Thr Phe Pro Arg Phe Thr Ser 

Ile Gly Asp Leu Leu Ala Arg His Cys Glu Ser Pro Gly Asn Pro Ala 

Ile	Glů	Ser	Val	Leu 85	Thr	Cys	Ile	Tyr	Gln 90	Leu	Gly	Cys	Phe	Ile 95	Asn
Tyr	Tyr	Gly	Asp 100	Leu	Gly	His	Ljúr	Phe 105	Pro	Ser	His	Ser	Gln 110	Ser	Gln
Leu	Val	Gly 115	Leu	Cys	Thr	Gly	Leu 120	Leu	Ser	Cys	Ala	Ala 125	Val	Ser	Cys
Ala	Ser 130	Asn	Ile	Gly	Glu	Leu 135	Leu .	Lys	Pro	Ala	Val 140	Glu	Val	Val	.Val
Val 145	Ala	Leu	Arg	Leu	Gly 150	Leu	Cys	Val	Tyr	Arg 155	Val	Arg	Lys	Leu	Phe 160
Gly	Gln	Asp	Gln	Ala 165	Ala	Pro	Leu	Ser	Trp 170	Ser	Ala	Leu	Val	Ser 175	Gly
Leu	Ser	•	Ser 180	Glu	Gly	Thr	Ser	Leu 185	Ile	Asp	Lys	Phe	Thr 190	Arg	Arg
Asn	Val	IÎe 195	Pro	Pro	Ser	Ser	Arg 200	Pro	Tyr	Ile	Ser	Ala 205	Val	Cys	Ala
Asn	Thr 210	Leu	Thr	Ile	Ser	Gly 215	Pro	Pro	Val	Val	Leu 220	Asn	Gln	Phe	Leu
Asp 225	Thr	Phe	Ile	Ser	Gly 230	Lys	Asn	Lys	Ala	Val. 235	Met	Val	Pro	Ile	His 240
Gly	Pro	Phe	His	Ala 245	Ser	His	Leu	Tyr	Glu 250	Lys	Arg	Asp	Val	Glu 255	Trp
Ile	Leu	Lys	Ser 260	Cys	Asn	Val	Glu	Thr 265	Ile	Arg	Asn	His	Lys 270	Pro	Arg
Ile	Pro	Val 275	Leu	Ser	Ser	Asn	Thr 280		Glu	Leu	Ile	Val 285	Val	Glu	Asn
Met	Glu 290	Gly	Phe	Leu	Lys	Ile 295	Ala	Leu	Glu	Glu	Ile 300	Leu	Leu	Arg	Gln
Met 305	Ser	Trp	Asp	Lys	Val 310		Asp	Ser	Cys	Ile 315		Ile	Leu	Lys	Ser 320
Val	Gly	Asp	Asn	Lys 325		Lys	Lys	Leu	Leu 330		Ile	Ser	Ser	Thr 335	Ala
Thr	Gln	Ser	Leu 340		Asn	Ser	Leu	Lys 345		Ser	Asn	Leu	. Val 350	Asn	Ile
Glu	Val	Asp 355		Gly	Ile	Ser	Asp 360		Ala	Ala	Glu	Thr 365		Leu	Val
Asn	Gln 370		Gly	Arg	Ala	Glu 375		Ser	Lys	Ile	Ala 380		Ile	Gly	Met <sub>\</sub>

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Leu	Tyr	Lys	Gly	Leu 405	Asp	Val	His	Arg	Lys 410	Val	Pro	Glu	Asp	Arg 415	Trp
Asp	Ala	Asp	Ala 420	His	Val	Asp	Leu	Thr 425	Gly	Thr	Ala	Thr	Asn 430	Thr	Ser
Lys	Val	Pro 435	Tyr	Gly	Cys	Trp	Ile 440	Arg	Glu	Pro	Gly	Leu 445	Phe	Asp	Pro
Arg	Phe 450	Phe	Asn	Met	Ser	Pro 455	Arg	Glu	Ala	Leu	Gln 460	Ala	Asp	Pro	Ala
Gln 465	Arg	Leu	Ala	Leu	Leu 470	Thr	Ala	Tyr	Glu	Ala 475	Leu	Glu	Gly	Ala	Gly 480
Phe	Val	Pro	Asp	Ser 485	Thr	Pro	Ser	Thr	Gln 490	Arg	Asp	Arg	Val	Gly 495	Ile
Phe	Tyr	Gly	Met 500	Thr	Ser	Asp	Asp	Tyr 505	Arg	Glu	Val	Asn	Ser 510	Gly	Gln
Asp	Ile	Asp 515	Thr	Tyr	Phe	Ile	Pro 520	Gly	Gly	Asn	Arg	Ala 525	Phe	Thr	Pro
Gly	Arg 530	Ile	Asn	Tyr	Tyr	Phe 535	Lys	Phe	Ser	Gly	Pro 540	Ser	Val	Ser	Val
Asp 545	Thr	Ala	Cys	Ser	Ser 550	Ser	Leu	Ala	Ala	Ile 555	His	Leu	Ala	Cys	Asn 560
Ser	Ile	Trp	Arg	Asn 565	Asp	Cys	Asp	Thr	Ala 570	Ile	Thr	Gly	Gly	Val 575	Asn
Ile	Leu	Thr	Asn 580	Pro	Asp	Asn	His	Ala 585	Gly	Leu	Asp	Arg	Gly 590	His	Phe
Leu	Ser	Arg 595	Thr	Gly	Asn	Cys	Asn 600	Thr	Phe	Asp	Asp	Gly 605	Ala	Asp	Gly
Tyr	Cys 610	Arg	Ala	Asp	Gly	Val 615	Gly	Thr	Val	Val	Leu 620	Lys	Arg	Leu	Glu
Asp 625	Ala	Leu	Ala	Asp	Asn 630	Asp	Pro	Ile	Leu	Gly 635	Val	Ile	Asn	Gly	Ala 640
Tyr	Thr	Asn	His	Ser 645	Ala	Glu	Ala	Val	Ser 650	Ile	Thr	Arg	Pro	His 655	Val
Gly	Ala	Gln	Ala 660	Phe	Ile	Phe	Lys	Lys 665	Leu	Leu	Asn	Glu	Ala 670	Asn	Val
Asp	Pro	Lys 675	Asn	Ile	Ser	Tyr	Ile 680	Glu	Met	His	Gly	Thr 685	Gly	Thr	Glņ

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										47					
Ala	Gly 690	Asp	Ala	Val	Glu	Met 695	Gln	Ser	Val	Leu	Asp 700	Val	Phe	Ala	Pro
Asp 705		Arg	Arg	Gly	Pro 710	Gly	Gln	Ser	Leu	His 715	Leu	Gly	Ser	Ala	Lys 720
Ser	Asn	Ile	Gly	His 725	Gly	Glu	Ser	Ala	Ser 730	Gly	Val	Thr	Ser	Leu 735	Val
Lys	Val	Leu	Leu 740	Met	Met	Lys	Glu	Asn 745	Met	Ile	Pro	Pro	His 750	Cys	Gly
Ile	Lys	Thr 755	Lys	Ile	Asn	His	Asn 760	Phe	Pro	Thr	Asp	Leu 765	Ala	Gln	Arg
Asn	Val 770	His	Ile	Ala	Leu	Gln 775	Pro	Thr	Ala	Trp	Asn 780	Arg	Pro	Ser	Phe
Gly 785	Lys	Arg	Gln	Ile	Phe 790	Leu	Asn	Asn	Phe	Ser 795	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Asn 800
Thr	Ala	Leu	Leu	Leu 805	Glu	Asp	Gly	Pro	Val 810	Ser	Asp	Pro	Glu	Gly 815	Glu
Asp	Lys	Arg	Arg 820	Thr	His	Val	Ile	Thr 825	Leu	Ser	Ala	Arg	Ser 830	Gln	Thr
Ala	Leu	Gln 835	Asn	Asn	Ile	Asp	Ala 840	Leu	Cys	Gln	Tyr	Ile 845	Ser	Glu	Gln
Glu	Lys 850	Thr	Phe	Gly	Val	Lys 855	Asp	Ser	Asn	Ala	Leu 860	Pro	Ser	Leu	Ala
Tyr 865	Thr	Thr	Thr	Ala	Arg 870	Arg	Ile	His	His	Pro 875	Phe	Arg	Val	Thr	Ala 880
Ile	Gly	Ser	Ser	Phe 885	Gln	Glu	Met	Arg	Asp 890	Ser	Leu	Ile	Ala	Ser 895	Ser
Arg	Lys	Glu	Phe 900	Val	Ala	Val	Pro	Ala 905	Lys	Thr	Pro	Gly	Ile 910	Gly	Phe
Leu	Phe	Thr 915	Gly	Gln	Gly	Ala	Gln 920	Tyr	Ala	Ala	Met	Gly 925	Lys	Gln	Leu
Tyr	Glu 930	Asp	Cys	Ser	His	Phe 935	Arg	Ser	Ala	Ile	Glu 940	His	Leu	Asp	Cys
Ile 945	Ser	Gln	Gly	Gln	Asp 950	Leu	Pro	Ser	Ile	Leu 955	Pro	Leu	Val	Asp	Gly 960
Ser	Leu	Pro	Leu	Ser 965	Glu	Leu	Ser	Pro	Val 970	Val	Val	Gln	Leu	Gly 975	Thr
Thr	Cys	Val	Gln 980	Met	Ala	Leu	Ser	Ser 985	Phe	Trp	Ala	Ser	Leu 990	Gly	Ile

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Thr Pro Ser Phe Val Leu Gly His Ser Leu Gly Asp Phe Ala Ala Met 

Asn Ala Ala Gly Val Leu Ser Thr Ser Asp Thr Ile Tyr Ala Cys Gly 

Arg Arg Ala Gln Leu Leu Thr Glu Arg Cys Gln Pro Gly Thr His Ala 

Met Leu Ala Ile Lys Ala Pro Leu Val Glu Val Lys Gln Leu Leu Asn 

Glu Lys Val His Asp Met Ala Cys Ile Asn Ser Pro Ser Glu Thr Val 

Ile Ser Gly Pro Lys Ser Ser Ile Asp Glu Leu Ser Arg Ala Cys Ser 

Glu Lys Gly Leu Lys Ser Thr Ile Leu Thr Val Pro Tyr Ala Phe His 

Ser Ala Gln Val Glu Pro Ile Leu Glu Asp Leu Glu Lys Ala Leu Gln 

Gly Ile Thr Phe Asn Lys Pro Ser Val Pro Phe Val Ser Ala Leu Leu 

Gly Glu Val Ile Thr Glu Ala Gly Ser Asn Ile Leu Asn Ala Glu Tyr 

Leu Val Arg His Cys Arg Glu Thr Val Asn Phe Leu Ser Ala Phe Glu 

Ala Val Arg Asn Ala Lys Leu Gly Gly Asp Gln Thr Leu Trp Leu Glu 

Val Gly Pro His Thr Val Cys Ser Gly Met Val Lys Ala Thr Leu Gly 

Pro Gln Thr Thr Met Ala Ser Leu Arg Arg Asp Glu Asp Thr Trp 

Lys Val Leu Ser Asn Ser Leu Ser Ser Leu Tyr Leu Ala Gly Val Asp 

Ile Asn Trp Lys Gln Tyr His Gln Asp Phe Ser Ser His Arg Val 

Leu Pro Leu Pro Thr Tyr Lys Trp Asp Leu Lys Asn Tyr Trp Ile Pro 

Tyr Arg Asn Asn Phe Cys Leu Thr Lys Gly Ser Ser Met Ser Ala Ala 

Ser Ala Ser Leu Gln Pro Thr Phe Leu Thr Thr Ser Ala Gln Arg Val 

- Val Glu Ser Arg Asp Asp Gly Leu Thr Ala Thr Val Val His Asn 1300 1305 1310
- Asp Ile Ala Asp Pro Asp Leu Asn Arg Val Ile Gln Gly His Lys Val 1315 1320 1325
- Asn Gly Ala Ala Leu Cys Pro Ser Ser Leu Tyr Ala Asp Ser Ala Gln 1330 1340
- Thr Leu Ala Glu Tyr Leu Ile Glu Lys Tyr Lys Pro Glu Leu Lys Gly 1345 1350 1355 1360
- Ser Gly Leu Asp Val Cys Asn Val Thr Val Pro Lys Pro Leu Ile Ala 1365 1370 1375
- Lys Thr Gly Lys Glu Gln Phe Arg Ile Ser Ala Thr Ala Asn Trp Val 1380 1385 1390
- Asp Lys His Val Ser Val Gln Val Phe Ser Val Thr Ala Glu Gly Lys 1395 1400 1405
- Lys Leu Ile Asp His Ala His Cys Glu Val Lys Leu Phe Asp Cys Met 1410 1415 1420
- Ala Ala Asp Leu Glu Trp Lys Arg Gly Ser Tyr Leu Val Lys Arg Ser 1425 1430 1435 1440
- Ile\_Glu Leu Leu Glu Asn Ser Ala Val Lys Gly Asp Ala His Arg Leu
  1445 1450 1455
- Arg Arg Gly Met Val Tyr Lys Leu Phe Ser Ala Leu Val Asp Tyr Asp 1460 1465 1470
- Glu Asn Tyr Gln Ser Ile Arg Glu Val Ile Leu Asp Ser Glu His His 1475 1480 1485
- Glu Ala Thr Ala Leu Val Lys Phe Gln Ala Pro Gln Ala Asn Phe His 1490 1495 1500
- Arg Asn Pro Tyr Trp Ile Asp Ser Phe Gly His Leu Ser Gly Phe Ile 1505 1510 1515 1520
- Met Asn Ala Ser Asp Gly Thr Asp Ser Lys Ser Gln Val Phe Val Asn 1525 1530 1535
- His Gly Trp Asp Ser Met Arg Cys Leu Lys Lys Phe Ser Ala Asp Val 1540 1550
- Thr Tyr Arg Thr Tyr Val Arg Met Gln Pro Trp Arg Asp Ser Ile Trp
  1555 1560 1565
- Ala Gly Asn Val Tyr Ile Phe Glu Gly Asp Asp Ile Ile Ala Val Phe 1570 1580
- Gly Gly Val Lys Phe Gln Ala Leu Ser Arg Lys Ile Leu Asp Ile Ala 1585 1590 1595 1600

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Leu Pro Pro Ala Gly Leu Ser Lys Ala Gln Thr Ser Pro Ile Gln Ser 1605 1610 1615

- Ser Ala Pro Gln Lys Pro Ile Glu Thr Ala Lys Pro Thr Ser Arg Pro 1620 1630
- Ala Pro Pro Val Thr Met Lys Ser Phe Val Lys Lys Ser Ala Gly Pro 1635 1640 1645
- Ser Val Val Val Arg Ala Leu Asn Ile Leu Ala Ser Glu Val Gly Leu 1650 1660
- Ser Glu Ser Asp Met Ser Asp Asp Leu Val Phe Ala Asp Tyr Gly Val 1665 1670 1680
- Asp Ser Leu Leu Ser Leu Thr Val Thr Gly Lys Tyr Arg Glu Glu Leu 1685 1690 1695
- Asn Leu Asp Met Asp Ser Ser Val Phe Ile Glu His Pro Thr Val Gly
  1700 1705 1710
- Asp Phe Lys Arg Phe Val Thr Gln Leu Ser Pro Ser Val Ala Ser Asp 1715 1720 1725
- Ser Ser Ser Thr Asp Arg Glu Ser Glu Tyr Ser Phe Asn Gly Asp Ser 1730 1735 1740
- Cys Ser Gly Leu Ser Ser Pro Ala Ser Pro Gly Thr Val Ser Pro Pro 1745 1750 1760
- Asn Glu Lys Val Ile Gln Ile His Glu Asn Gly Thr Met Lys Glu Ile 1765 1770 1775
- Arg Ala Ile Ile Ala Asp Glu Ile Gly Val Ser Ala Asp Glu Ile Lys 1780 1785 1790
- Ser Asp Glu Asn Leu Asn Glu Leu Gly Met Asp Ser Leu Leu Ser Leu 1795 1800 1805
- Thr Val Leu Gly Lys Ile Arg Glu Ser Leu Asp Met Asp Leu Pro Gly 1810 1815 1820
- Glu Phe Phe Ile Glu Asn Gln Thr Leu Asp Gln Ile Glu Thr Ala Leu 1825 1830 1835 1840
- Asp Leu Lys Pro Lys Ala Val Pro Thr Ala Val Pro Gln Ser Gln Pro 1845 1850 1855
- Ile Thr Leu Pro Gln Ser Gln Ser Thr Lys Gln Leu Ser Thr Arg Pro 1860 1865 1870
- Thr Ser Ser Ser Asp Asn His Pro Pro Ala Thr Ser Ile Leu Leu Gln 1875 1880 1885
- Gly Asn Pro Arg Thr Ala Ser Lys Thr Leu Phe Leu Phe Pro Asp Gly
  1890 1895 1900

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Ser Gly Ser Ala Thr Ser Tyr Ala Thr Ile Pro Gly Val Ser Pro Asn 1905 1910 1915 1920 Val Ala Val Tyr Gly Leu Asn Cys Pro Tyr Met Lys Ala Pro Glu Lys 1930 Leu Thr Cys Ser Leu Asp Ser Leu Thr Thr Pro Tyr Leu Ala Glu Ile 1940 1945 Arg Arg Gln Pro Thr Gly Pro Tyr Asn Leu Gly Gly Trp Ser Gln 1955 1960 1965 Ala Gly Ser Ala His Thr Thr Arg His Ala Ser Ser Tyr Cys Ser Arg 1970 1975 1980 Ala Lys 1985 <210> 14 <211> 53 <212> DNA <213> Artificial Sequence <220> <223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer <400> 14 atgaagettg gggtttgagg gecaatggaa cgaaactagt gtaccacttg acc <210> 15 <211> 28 <212> DNA <213> Artificial Sequence <223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer <400> 15 gacagatetg gegecatteg ceatteag 28 <210> 16 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> Artificial Sequence <220> <223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer <400> 16 ggaatcggtc aatacactac 20 . <210> 17 <211> 33 <212> DNA

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<213> Artificial Sequence	

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<210> 23	•
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12137 AI CITICIAT BEQUENCE	•
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<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer	
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